

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 35.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2276

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, as usual, wasted time yesterday with long-winded resolutions and only succeeded in passing three important bills and rejecting one. The curious spectators who wanted to see what was to be done with the Governor's appointments, were again doomed to disappointment as the Senate settled the matter in executive session in the afternoon. Meanwhile the time of the Senate was taken up with the reading of a long report of the Committee on Accounts presented by Senator Crabbe, two joint resolutions presented by Senator C. Brown, one relating to the choice of Senators who shall sit for four years and the other to re-apportion the election of Senators and Representatives according to population, and in a long debate.

The Senate deliberations opened with the reading of a communication from Secretary Cooper announcing the Governor's signature to the following bills: An Act relating to the sale of alcohol, amending section 15 and repealing sections 10, 12 and 24 of Act 64 of the Session Laws of 1894. An Act to amend section 45 of chapter 127 of the Session Laws of 1892, relating to cases of absence, disqualification and vacancy in the offices of Circuit Judges. An Act to provide for the promulgation of the laws. Senator Crabbe for the Committee on Accounts, pursuant to a request of the Senate on Saturday, made the following report:

Whereas, certain bills incurred in the carrying on of the business and affairs of the Senate amounting to \$1,000 have been delivered to the present Committee on Accounts by the Committee on Accounts, whom they succeeded upon the resignation of said committee, and

Whereas, this committee has not been able to take upon themselves the responsibility of paying them; now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000, amounting to \$1,000, be and the same are hereby approved, and the Committee on Accounts is hereby authorized to settle the same out of and from any money that may be available for that purpose now or hereafter, and if no money is so available, that the same be inserted in the appropriation bill hereafter to be passed so that such bills may be duly paid and settled.

J. T. Ryan: Printing, \$13.
Hawaiian Automobile Co.: Hire of automobile to Kalihī leper settlement and return, \$4.

Hawaiian Automobile Co.: Hire of automobile to Waikiki and return, re "resolution to the Governor, S. B. Dole, to extend the session," \$9.50.

People's Ice and Refrigerating Co.: 200 pounds ice at \$3.00 for month of April, \$2.50.

F. F. Fernandez: Typewriting, \$1.50; typewriting, 50 cents.

B. H. Kahalo: Reading proofs in English and Hawaiian, \$2.75; translating into Hawaiian, \$32.50; reading proofs in English and Hawaiian and translating into Hawaiian, \$36.50.

Enoch Johnson: Proof reading, \$32.

Owner back No. 25; Hack hire, \$1.50.

J. M. Riggs: 27 days as clerk, etc., \$69.30.

H. Hackfeld & Co.: Rent of typewriter, \$4.

Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.: Printing, \$14.

John Kaholani: Washing and ironing, \$1.50.

P. M. McMahon: Transcribing proceedings of Senate, \$25.45.

Bulletin Publishing Co.: Printing, \$10.50.

Wall, Nichols Co.: Stationery, \$17.50.

Hawaiian Star: Printing, \$72.50.

George Markham: Translating, \$34.

Hawaiian News Co.: Stationery, \$374.05.

Bulletin Publishing Co.: Printing, \$275.75.

Hawaiian Gazette Co.: Printing, \$39.

T. J. Ryan: Investigating Auditor's books, \$10; typewriting, \$7.50; typewriting, \$64.75.

P. M. McMahon: Transcribing proceedings of Senate, \$30.90.

Total, \$2,577.25.

At the end of the statement the Senator subscribes himself as follows:

I submitted the above bills for action by the Senate. I could not approve these bills.

Chairman Accounts Committee.

Senator Crabbe stated that the new committee had not approved the bills because they knew nothing about them, and the whole matter was left for the Senate to take action. The resolution passed by a vote of 8 to 3 and will be taken up with the appropriation bill as unpaid accounts.

House bill 84, granting Dimond & Co. a gas franchise, was reconsidered for the purpose of adding an amendment prescribing that streets should not be torn up except one block at a time.

Senator C. Brown presented the following joint resolution for the reappointment of the membership of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Whereas, section 25 of the Organic Act provides that the Legislature at its first regular session after the census enumeration be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reappoint the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts, who are citizens of the Territory; and

Whereas, said census enumeration has been duly ascertained; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, That for the purpose of reappointing the membership in the Senate, the Territory of Hawaii is divided into the following Senatorial districts, viz:

First District: Island of Hawaii.

Second District: Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

Third District: Island of Oahu.

Fourth District: Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

That the electors of said districts shall be entitled to elect Senators as follows:

In the First District, four.

In the Second District, three.

In the Third District, seven.

In the Fourth District, one.

That for the purpose of apportioning the membership in the House of Representatives the Territory of Hawaii is divided into the following Representative districts, viz:

First District: That portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Puna, Hilo and Hamakua.

Second District: That portion of the Island of Hawaii known as Kau, Kona and Kohala.

Third District: The Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

Fourth District: That portion of the Island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu pail to Makapuu point.

Fifth District: That portion of the Island of Oahu lying west and north of the Fourth District.

Sixth District: The Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

The electors in said districts shall be entitled to elect Representatives as follows:

In the First District, four.

In the Second District, six.

In the Third District, seven.

In the Fourth District, seven.

In the Fifth District, seven.

In the Sixth District, one.

A BANDER-LOG LEGISLATURE.



Here we sit in a branchy row,
Thinking of beautiful things we know;
Dreaming of deeds that we mean to do,
All complete, in a minute or two—
Something noble and grand and good,
Won by merely wishing we could.
Now we're going to—never mind,
Brother, thy tail hangs down behind!

All the talk we ever have heard
Uttered by bat or beast or bird—
Hide or fin or scale or feather—
Jabber it quickly and all together!
Excellent! Wonderful! Once again!
Now we are talking just like men.
Let's pretend we are—never mind,
Brother, thy tail hangs down behind!
This is the way of the monkey kind.

By the rubbish in our waker,
The noble noise we make,
Be sure, be sure, we're going to
Do some splendid things!

RUDYARD KIPLING.

tension thereof from the Nuuanu pail to Makapuu point.

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Sixth District: The Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

The electors in said districts shall be entitled to elect Representatives as follows:

In the First District, four.

In the Second District, six.

In the Third District, seven.

In the Fourth District, seven.

In the Fifth District, seven.

In the Sixth District, one.

Senator Brown stated that although the population of Oahu had increased more rapidly than the outer districts, and its representation would be larger, nevertheless the change should be made, as provided by the Organic Act.

Senator Kalaupokalani thought it was too late to consider such a matter now and it should be laid on the table to be considered by the next Legislature, as the Senate does not know what the census is, and there would not be time for a committee to report, as suggested by Mr. Brown.

Senator J. Brown called attention to the fact that the suggested reapportionment only left one Senator for Kauai, and there would be difficulty in arranging who should be the four-year Senator. Kalaupokalani's motion prevailed.

Senator C. Brown was armed with another surprise in the following joint resolution:

Whereas, under section 20 of the Organic Act, it is provided that seven of the Senators elected at the first general election shall hold office for the term of two years only, the details of such apportionment to be provided for by the Legislature; and

Whereas, nothing has as yet been done by the Legislature to apportion such term of office; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, That the several Senators elected in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Senatorial Districts, at the first general election held in the Territory of Hawaii, who received the lowest number of votes, shall each hold office for the term of two years from the date of such election.

That for the First Senatorial District, J. D. Paris and N. Russell, having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years;

That for the Second Senatorial District, William White having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years.

That for the Third Senatorial District, D. Kanaha, George R. Carter and D. Kalaupokalani, having respectively received the lowest number of votes cast, shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years.

That for the Fourth Senatorial District, I. H. Kahilina having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years.

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Senator C. Brown stated that the bill before the joint session of both Houses was set for reading on the fifty-eighth day of the session, as claimed by the majority, and that day fell on Wednesday, one day after the session closes, according to Governor Dole's communication. He did not expect the resolution to pass, but wanted something done, as there would be trouble over the next election. "If I were the majority I would turn out all but one of the Republicans and two of their number and let it go at that. I hope you will do that," exclaimed Brown; "then all the Republican Senators will come back here with flags and drums beating. From my experience with this Legislature, I hope the people will let me stay at home. I don't care if I never come back. I know this resolution will be killed, but I want to put the Republican party on record."

Senator Achi suggested that the matter be left to the House and the Senators have nothing to do with it.

After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table.

In the afternoon the Senate went into executive session, to consider the Governor's appointments, which resulted after a considerable wrangle, it is reported, in the confirmation of all but three, namely, J. K. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works; J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, and T. F. Lanang, Treasurer; also the members of the Board of Health.

It is reported that the Independents intended to do a good deal more, slaughtering but became rattled by the tactics of the minority.

After passing four unimportant bills, the Senate adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

There was a crowded gallery assembled to witness the expected fun, but the visitors had to go home disappointed.

The Oahu Ice and Electric bill came from the Senate with the regular 24 per cent tax on the gross receipts attached to it. The amendment was accepted.

The Loan bill was on the calendar but still remained in the depths of Beckley's secret repository and refused to come out to the feeble calls that were raised for it during the session.

The report of the special joint committee to visit the leper settlement was read and adopted. The committee recommended the government of the settlement by a commission, as already published, to consist of three members, one chosen by the Board of Health, one by the lepers by ballot and the third by these two.

Each of the requests in the long petition sent in by the lepers received attention in the report and a recommendation is made regarding each. A better water supply is declared necessary and the purchase of a steamer to do the business of carrying between Honolulu and the Settlement is advised. Better beef is declared to be needed and it is recommended that the lepers be allowed to construct stores and to conduct coffee shops of their own, but that no outsider be allowed to enter the field.

The report continued as follows:

"From statements made by some of the witnesses that were sworn in by your committee, we learned that there are some people at the settlement whose sickness has been arrested and who do not appear now to be afflicted with leprosy. Your committee would recommend that all such should be discharged from the settlement if, after a thorough bacteriological examination by the Board of Health, it should be decided that they are not lepers."

"By discharging all such, the expenses of the Government in connection with the settlement will be greatly reduced."

"Your committee recommends that every child born of leper parents after six years of age, if they are not lepers, be removed to a home to be provided for such children near Honolulu. If, however, they are lepers and remain at the settlement, we recommend that they receive full rations at the age of ten years."

"Your committee recommends that a law be allowed in the settlement, to those addicted to its use, but not for purposes of sale."

"Your committee recommends the installation of a district magistrate and police officer for Kalaupapa."

"Your committee recommends that the number of pounds of poi given each leper per week be increased from twenty-one to twenty-five pounds."

The long-looked-for report of the Committee on Public Expenditure then made its appearance, signed by John Emmet, J. K. Kakaia, D. K. Kakaia, C. H. Dickey and W. H. Hoogs.

The report is decidedly torrid in its opinions on the Board of Health and the military and police departments, although

the whole expenditure system is severely criticised.

The report, based upon expert statistics, is unusually lengthy, reading in effect as follows:

The per capita cost of government in Hawaii, as shown by the figures of Auditor Austin's books and the census, is \$19.53. In California it is only \$4.06 and in the city of San Francisco, which is supposed to be very costly, only \$18.43. "Further comment is unnecessary."

In the Attorney General's or police department, the committee finds bills paid for meals, cigars and whiskey, hack hire, rent of rifle range, belts and clubs. There are also bills for gloves and slippers. Regarding these the committee says: "Your committee submits that it might have been to the interest of the community at large if hemp had been substituted for silk in that last item."

Bills for brushes and soap, newspapers, advertising and printing also arouse the ire of the committee.

For stamps the department's bill amounted to \$719.32, which the committee thinks is too much and for ice the bill was \$37.55, which is stated to be excessive, "where meals, cigars and whiskey were only \$183.75."

The military previously reported on, has some more attention. The report says: "Colonel J. W. Jones drew \$321.70 as a member of a court of inquiry and as shorthand reporter for the courts \$200, to say nothing of the payments accruing from extra work. C. W. Zeigler, major, drew \$208.30 while on active duty and for commutation of rations \$300 during the period. R. P. Myers, who in like manner drew \$150.04 as captain, forgot the legal intimation that an officer of the government could not draw more than one salary during one month and drew his salary under the Act to Mitigate."

John Shaefer, captain, while not on active service draws \$50 per month and while on active service he drew \$150.04 and \$157.10 for commutation of rations."

The Board of Health expenditures are termed "excessive, unbridled and unbusinesslike." The report says: "The expenses of the bubonic plague are shown by sub-section 35 and speak for themselves. Anything we could say would not better emphasize the lack of method and consequent expense to the community in handling this epidemic."

Leper Settlement salaries are complained of and a statement regarding the cost of the settlement seems to mean, though it is not very plainly put, that the per capita cost of running the settlement is \$175 per year.

Expenses of the diplomatic and consular service are called to attention as too large, and the committee reports as "unusual" charges for a special agent to the United States, \$5,000; special mission to London, \$1,000; special agent to Washington, \$3,000.

The committee recommends that the system of allowing transfers of cash from one fund to another as it is con-

venient be done away with and that a better and more detailed system of book-keeping be adopted, complaint being made of large sums being unitemised under such general heads as "stationary."

The translation of the report stretched far into the afternoon session, meeting with no comment from the members.

Dickey introduced a resolution to make the Loan bill the order of the day, and that the Printing Committee be instructed to return Senate bills 85, 82, 83, 84, 86, 84 and 84 to the House.

Upon motion of Prendergast the bill was tabled, 15-7.

Makekau proposed that the rules be suspended to allow of the reading of Senate messages.

Several Senate bills were then introduced and passed their first reading.

A message from the Governor, announcing the signing of the Acts relating to the sale of liquors, the providing for vacancies among the Circuit Court Judges and that relating to the promulgation of the laws.

Business then reverted to the order of the day by motion of Makekau.

Dickey moved to suspend the rules and take up all bills on second reading, as tomorrow is the last day and this is the last day for handling second reading bills.

Prendergast: "On what authority does the honorable member call this the fifty-ninth day?"

Dickey: "By my own count and the provisions of the Organic Act."

Prendergast: "The Organic Act also provides that this House is the best judge and has the right to count their own time."

Speaker Atkins: "The Chair makes this the fifty-eighth day."

The Homestead Exemption Act, exempting property to the value of \$1,500, passed its third reading.

Senate bill 77, regulating the fees of witnesses and jurors, came up and on motion of Kumalea the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill 11, amending chapter 57 of the Session Laws of '92, was next read. Prendergast stated that the bill was the same as House bill 10, introduced by Robertson, and the Senate wanted the credit.

Beckley: "I move that the bill be returned to the Senate with our compliments."

Robertson: "It is true that this bill was introduced in the House some time ago and reported unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. They later found their error and brought in this bill to correct it. I move the bill pass."

Curiosity Makekau wanted the bill read.

Kanaho objected to the bill as he had when the House measure was brought up, saying that the matter lay in the hands of Congress to decide how many judges were needed.

It was then continued Monarrat's friend from Kohala, who quoted the judge from Kohala who stated in the papers that the non-clearance of the calendar was due to the judges smoking and cooking up their legs on the desk instead of working. If we get another judge, the United States will take more revenues from us to pay for him."

Prendergast gave the reasons for increasing the number of judges and stated the decision of the United States as being final; also adding his opinion that no more revenues would be taken. He defray the expenses of the additional judges.

Kanaho's motion to indefinitely postpone was lost and the bill passed its third reading.

Senate bill 14, relating to the punishment for receiving stolen goods, was reported upon, the committee recommending a change in title and passage of the bill. The report was adopted.

The Act fixing the time in which action can be brought to recover possession of land unlawfully taken next came up. Robertson moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was lost, however, and the bill passed its third reading.

Senate bill 30, providing for a Territorial seminary upon the Island of Maui, came next.

Emmett queried whether as a matter of economy, the coming Agricultural College, towards which the United States will annually give \$25,000, would not answer all the purposes of the proposed Territorial school.

Dickey moved the reference of the measure to the Committee on Education, as the bill was crudely drawn up.

Robertson thought that the title should be looked into, as the land had been needed to the Hawaiian Government for educational purposes, and that Government being now out of existence, the land probably reverts to the original heirs.

Makekau: "If the school trustees can, as they are now doing, lease the land to sugar plantations, I think we can pass the measure. Several of the best men in this House graduated from that school and I think we should try and help out the school that has done so much good for the Hawaiian race."

Ewaliko thought the school should be under the Board of Education rather than appointed trustees.

Makekau submitted that the Board of Trustees was no good and had allowed the school to run down.

The bill finally passed its second reading.

Senate bill 77, providing against the adulteration of foods and drugs, also came forward for its second reading, and upon motion of Prendergast was read.

Makekau moved for indefinite postponement, as there was no time to thoroughly look into the bill. For instance, a commissioner could walk into your kitchen and under pretense of analysis take away a portion of your meal to satisfy his hunger.

The measure passed its second reading.

Ewaliko asked for the taking up of Senate bill 80 and Dickey asked for the Loan bill to be handled.

Beckley charged that clerks were doing funny business with the bills placing them on the order of the day to suit themselves. He asked if they were the servants of the House or the House their servants, claiming that House bill 85 had been typewritten and he knew it.

The members fled up to the bulletin board and Dickey said that he would like to hear from Prendergast on the subject of the Loan bill and several other measures.

Prendergast answered that he was still waiting to know if things were ready for his report.

Senate bill 81, providing a Territorial high school and conservatory of music for Hilo passed its second reading.

All these measures were placed in today's order of business.

(Continued on Page 7.)

The House Against Needed Loan Bill.

Fifty-ninth Day — One hundred and twenty-six bills introduced; thirty-four presented for signature.

Despite flying rumors that a six, a ten or a twelve days' adjournment was to be carried into immediate effect, despite Saturday's protestations and declarations, the House came together yesterday morning like a lot of good little boys and got right down to business. It looked as if some one had given them a good talking to and told them to behave.

There was a crowded gallery assembled to witness the expected fun, but the visitors had to go home disappointed.

The Oahu Ice and Electric bill came from the Senate with the regular 24 per cent tax on the gross receipts attached to it. The amendment was accepted.

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DR. STUBBS ON HAWAII

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In a report on the agricultural resources of the Hawaiian Islands William C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Experiment Station, discusses at some length the geology and soil of the islands.

In writing of the geology of the islands Mr. Stubbs points out their volcanic origin. The rocks are mainly basaltic lavas, with here and there a few remnants of elevated sea beaches composed of consolidated coral sands. The islands extend from northwest to southeast, showing that through a fissure in the earth's crust volcanoes have been built up. Botanical and geological evidences go to show that the age of the different islands increases as one proceeds from east to west. Kauai, the most northwestern, is always mentioned as the oldest island, and Hawaii, the most extreme southeastern, as the youngest. The eroding forces of nature have produced greater destruction upon the former than upon any other, while the only active volcanoes in the group are found on Hawaii.

"Judging, therefore," said Mr. Stubbs, "from the greater disintegration of its soils, the much heavier denudation of its slopes, the presence of numerous running streams, the greater abundance of vegetation, both in quantity and variety, all apparently support the statement that Kauai is the oldest of the islands. Rightly considered, it proves only that volcanic activity ceased here earlier than elsewhere, but it does not show that it began here earlier than in Hawaii. Which island first lifted its head above the ocean there is absolutely no way to determine."

REEFS EXTENDING TOWARD JAPAN.

Continuing, Mr. Stubbs says:

"Northwesterly of the Hawaiian group there is a succession of reefs and low, uninhabited islets extending for a distance of 30 degrees longitude, nearly half way to Japan, revealing a narrow band of elevated sea bottom with an average depth of not over 1,000 fathoms, as is shown by the chart of this portion of the Pacific. These are all in the continuation of the main axis of the Hawaiian group, along the same fissures of the earth's crust, and are doubtless the coral-crowned peaks of submerged volcanoes, antedating in activity those which have produced the present islands. Doubtless volcanic activity began at the northwest and gradually moved southeasterly, terminating in Hawaii, with subsidence of the older formation during the progress. The extensive western end of the raised sea bottom is still removed by a great distance and enormous depth of soundings from the nearest land, Japan. That this great gulf between Japan and Hawaii has always existed is shown by the absence of any affinity between the flora of the two groups of islands."

"Between San Francisco and Hawaii the soundings have given nearly uniform depths of 3,000 fathoms, while farther south 2 degrees or more is found one of the largest depressions in the ocean, which extends nearly to the low-lying islands of Jarvis, Christmas, Palmyra and others which trend in the direction of the Society group. There is, therefore, no evidence to show a terrestrial immigration of plants to these islands in former times."

FLORA BROUGHT BY OCEAN CURRENTS.

"Ocean currents, however slight may be the positive evidence, must be assumed as the vehicle of transportation of the flora found originally on the islands. The northwesterly current of the Pacific, which strikes the continent of America, and is deflected southward after contact, deposits driftwood in pine logs upon the islands. This deflected current is reinforced by a feeder on its southern boundary from Mexico and Central and South America, and bears with it the drift of these countries."

"A review of the island flora shows only one or two inhabitants of California, and they from the highest mountains, while the Andean flora is quite abundant. The equatorial counter current may, during the long continuance of the southwesterly gales, which frequently prevail in winter, have deposited drift on the islands."

PLANTS FOUND NOWHERE ELSE.

"This isolation of the Hawaiian Islands has given them a peculiar flora, containing a large proportion of plants found nowhere else. The peculiar characteristics of the islands contribute largely to such results and aid in multiplying varieties. The traveler may, in a single day, pass from the tropical heat of the coast to the region of perpetual snow, and if he crosses from the windward over to the leeward side of an island he will encounter a climate with a varying rainfall from 300 inches annually to less than 50. There is a wonderful diversity in temperature, rainfall elevation and barometric pressure. The soil, however, is quite uniform, derived from the basaltic lava, with a narrow band of coral limestone encircling the islands on the coast. These soils are extremely porous and the rainfall passes quickly into them sinking into the artesian reservoirs made possible by the encircling belt of coral, which furnish the potable and irrigating waters of the islands. Geologically speaking the islands are, therefore, very young with a very limited fauna and flora."

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

"The recent geological origin of the islands has already been mentioned. One would naturally expect therefore to find the soils primitive in character and more nearly of the composition of the volcanic rocks from which they came than soils of similar origin in older countries. Such has been found to be the case, as has been portrayed in 'Lavas and Soils,' by Dr. Walter Maxwell, former director of the Hawaiian experiment station, now of Queensland."

"He has shown that the soils of the islands may be geologically classified as dark red soils, which have been formed from normal lavas by simple weathering in a climate of great heat and

dryness, and yellow and light red soils, which are derived from lavas which suffer great alteration at the time of, or soon after, emission, under the action of the steam sulphurous vapors resident within the lavas at the time of eruption. Through the action of these imprisoned agents these lavas have undergone such a radical alteration, both in chemical composition and color, as to mislead a scientist as to their origin were it not for the presence of the living volcanoes on the island of Hawaii, which permits of special study along these lines. Dr. Maxwell has shown that lateral or 'tufa cones' exist all over the islands, and the lavas therefrom have given soils widely distributed all over the islands. These soils are inferior in fertility to the dark red soils. Some of them yield well when first brought under cultivation, but depreciate rapidly in productivity in a few years, requiring careful and special treatment for maintenance or restoration of fertility. There are other large areas of these soils which are not productive, due to the presence of ferrous sulphate, an active poison to plant life. These can, by proper physical and chemical amendments, be made productive."

Besides the above, which are found in situ, there are considerable areas of sedimentary soils, formed by denudation and deposition mainly on the leeward sides of the islands and in sections of small rainfall. The coral reefs which beset the island have served as shelves to catch the deposition produced by falling rains in the mountain regions. These sedimentary deposits have covered the coral reefs from one to thirty feet deep, and form today the most fertile soils of the islands, and are used mainly by the sugar planters, though the details of the small valleys next to the ocean are cultivated in rice by the Chinese."

EXCELLENT SUGAR LANDS.

"Large areas, marked by a predominance of these soils, show that they have been derived from normal lavas which have undergone slow decomposition in a hot climate with a small rainfall. They are strong, deep soils, colored intensely with iron and darkened by an incorporation of vegetable matter. They closely resemble pulverized bricks, darkened by an admixture with vegetable mold or humus. They are uniformly fertile soils and are everywhere highly esteemed as excellent sugar lands."

"The soils of the islands are marked chemically by a low content of silica, the larger percentage of which is soluble, and by the presence of a large proportion of basic elements, against an enormous preponderance of acidic constituents in American soils. The Hawaiian soils are geologically recent, and have not yet undergone the change of structural composition and type which characterizes the old and perhaps permanent soils of America."

"The dark red soils and the sedimentary soils are credited with an average production of about five tons of sugar per acre, while the yellow and light red soils give only a little over three tons, but the latter, which grows the least cane, produces the best quality of juice."

"The coffee soils, found at elevations of 1,000 to 3,000 feet, are extremely rich in nitrogen."

"The greater portion of the islands is not susceptible to cultivation being covered with rugged lava and deeply gulched, or with poor soils incapable of large production. The dry plains and seacoasts are made fertile by irrigation. The fertile valleys are highly productive, but of very limited areas."

"Only a small portion of the islands is capable of sustaining a dense population. The most fertile belts are near the ocean. The interior is mountainous and craggy, with a very thin soil, adapted in many instances to pasturage, but unfit for cultivated crops. Many parts of the shore belt are barren without irrigation, but extremely productive with an abundance of water. Other parts are covered with lavas not yet converted into soil, and still others are gulched and carved into ravines so deep and precipitous that access is almost impossible. Deep, rich soils at low altitudes form, probably, not over one-fourth of the islands. Thinner soils, perhaps capable of producing profitable crops of some kind, are far more abundant."

A HONOLULU CABLE.

"Among the important measures Congress will be called upon to consider next December," said Representative George W. Smith, of Illinois, when called upon for what he thought would be some of the first measures taken up by the next Congress, "will be a bill authorizing the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and thence to the Philippine Islands. It must be evident to everybody that a cable to the points named is of national importance. In the Congress which adjourned on the 4th of March last there were several bills on the calendar of the House authorizing the construction and maintenance of a cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, cable from Manila, via Guam. These bills were carefully considered by the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce. One of the bills passed the Senate. They were not considered in the House, however, because of the lateness of the session and the pressure of other matters. There will be no occasion for delay in taking up this subject next December, because the House will have the benefit of the labor of the inter-state and foreign commerce committee in the last Congress."

Do you think the government will construct the cable? Mr. Smith was asked.

"That will depend. I would much prefer that the cable be laid by private enterprise, the government, however, to have the right to control it whenever the occasion should arise and the right to fix the charges to be paid by the patrons of the cable. If this could be agreed to then I would favor the government building and owning the cable."

do not think the time has yet come for the government ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines. And if the government should undertake to construct the cable between the United States, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands it might be considered by the people as the entering wedge to the establishment of the government of the telegraph, the telephone, and even the railroads. I am inclined to think that the cable in question will be built by private enterprise under the conditions which I am told."

I have suggested I believe it would be a paying investment. The Philippine Islands I am told contain untold wealth in minerals, iron, coal, etc., forests of rich woods, oil, mites, and in fact everything to be found in this country. What is needed to develop the islands is Yankee pluck and capital. And from a commercial standpoint

point a cable is a necessity to the business interests of the United States. I am satisfied that Congress will take up the cable question early in December, and that some measure providing for a cable between the United States, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands will become a law next year. It is a national matter, and the interests of the country demand it."

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

The sugar beet industry of the world has gone forward during the last sixty years with great strides. The rapidly increasing share of the world's sugar consumption, which is supplied from sugar beets, is pointed out by a publication in the "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Under the head of "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900" it is shown that the total beet sugar production of that year was 5,950,000 tons, and the cane sugar crop 2,850,000 tons, more than two-thirds of the world's sugar supply thus being produced from beets. In this latter cane sugar crop Hawaii ranks fourth, being preceded only by Java, Cuba, and Louisiana.

Following this is a table showing the cane and beet sugar production in each decade year, beginning with 1840, and the percentage which these rival sugar plants have in supplying the sugar consumption of the world. The table shows that in 1840 beets supplied less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar consumption; by 1850 they supplied 14 per cent; by 1870, 24 per cent; by 1890, over 63 per cent, and in 1900, 67.71 per cent.

The growth of sugar consumption is also shown in a striking manner. In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons; in 1870, 2,418,000 tons; in 1890, 5,700,000 tons; and in 1900, 8,800,000 tons. The world's population has not more than doubled during the sixty years, probably not so much; yet its consumption of sugar is today fully eight times as much as in 1840.

The article in question, begins with a statement from the London Statist to the effect that but a single factory in all the United Kingdom now refines cane sugar, all the others being exclusively occupied in preparing for the market the raw product of the beet farms of Germany, France, Austria and Russia.

The following is the estimate of the beet sugar crop for the year ended September 1, 1900, supplied by Mr. L. B. Smith:

Beet sugar crop for the year ended September 1, 1900: Germany, 1,950,000 tons; France, 1,125,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 1,075,000 tons; Russia, 800,000 tons; Belgium, 640,000 tons; Holland, 170,000 tons; United States, 400,000 tons. Total beet sugar crop estimated as follows: Java, 670,000 tons; Cuba, 500,000 tons; Louisiana, 240,000 tons; Hawaii, 230,000 tons; Brazil, 150,000 tons; Mauritius, 160,000 tons; Peru, 120,000 tons; Demerara, 90,000 tons; Egypt, 90,000 tons; Antilles, 80,000 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 80,000 tons; Trinidad, 45,000 tons; Barbadoes, 40,000 tons; Jamaica, 30,000 tons; Martinique, 30,000 tons; Guadeloupe, 30,000 tons; Reunion, 30,000 tons. Total cane, 2,850,000 tons.

Pearl Harbor Work Delayed.

The work of constructing a naval rendezvous and coaling station at Pearl Harbor has been again postponed. All bids for dredging have been rejected, and this means a delay of at least six months. The rejection of the bids gave rise to rumors that the site of the rendezvous and coaling station might be transferred to Hilo. The people interested in the latter island were ready to make sacrifices of land privileges, but according to Colonel Brown, of Honolulu, says that the San Francisco Examiner has been told that the Hawaiian Government is largely interested in sugar and rice in Oahu, and naturally is watching the progress of the work at Pearl Harbor.

"The bids were rejected on account of a technicality," said he, "but there is no doubt that the work will be commenced as soon as it is possible. Hilo is a rival for the rendezvous and coaling station. It is not in the nature of things that it should be. In the first place it is an open roadstead, and a breakwater would have to be built which would cost at least \$1,000,000. No such thing as this is needed at Pearl Harbor. There is a good bar at the entrance of the harbor, and when this is removed there will be a sheltered entrance from the ocean into deep water."

The harbor is perfectly landlocked, and good anchorages are to be had five miles up from the ocean for the larger vessels. It is a fact that a survey has been made of the harbor of the United States, and when this is completed it will be a sheltered entrance from the ocean into deep water."

It was learned that the specifications for the work of dredging Pearl Harbor are now on their way from Washington, and that the work will be commenced for 120 days, which means that the work cannot be commenced for months.

THEY RODE WELL IN PAU SKIRTS

An old-fashioned riding party made its appearance upon the streets and in the parks Saturday afternoon, bringing up reminiscences of the days of monarchy when such a sight was not an uncommon one, and when the King and Queen rode gaily with the rest. The cavalcade was made up of about a dozen Hawaiian young men and women, and it caused keen interest wherever it went.

The young ladies wore the old-fashioned pau skirts of yellow, red and other bright colors the ends of which trailed far below the stirrups. These riders were astride their mounts, and when on the gallop the bright colored cloth streamed far out behind them in the wind. The young men wore ledecked cowboy hats white shirts and dark trousers while about their waists were sashes of crimson purple and yellow with negligee neckties of the same colors.

Pau skirt riding is a custom which has almost died out with the changing political conditions of Hawaii, and is much to be regretted as it is a sight and appeals to the eye and is, withal, a charming conceit which originated in the early days of Hawaii's modern history. Time was when almost all people here who were devoted to horseback-riding affected the pau skirt for the women and the cavalier-like apparel for the men. That is the reason why the Kamehamehas all turned out on Saturday and wanted to take off their hats and cheer.

014 Subscriber: "There are two men outside waiting to whip the editor. Office Boy: 'All right; just wait till his wife gets through.'—Atlanta Constitution.

HOME RULE STRATEGY

The many rumors as to which of the Governor's appointees are to be approved, and which rejected, have as yet taken no definite shape.

The leaders of the Home Rule party refuse to discuss the matter, or to give the names of probable nominees to be brought forward. Kalaokalani, Kanu and others who have been interviewed on the subject, will give little information beyond the fact that they will vote with their party.

Kanahuia states positively, however, that he will not vote for all the Governor's appointments when he knows that over \$100,000 has been used in the public works offices for other purposes than those for which they were appropriated; while Russell thinks the responsibility should be placed directly upon the Governor.

It seems probable that the demands of the party would be sufficiently satisfied with the reappointment of two heads, although names have been advanced for several of the positions. If these two heads are duly sacrificed to the Home Rule Herod, in all likelihood the rest of the appointments would stand approved. The two selected for execution are those of Lansing, Territorial Treasurer, and J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works.

It was freely stated in political circles yesterday that the Senate, when in executive session Saturday, refused to confirm these appointments. The majority side of the party has "offered" James H. Boyd the position of Territorial Treasurer, and John Hassinger is strongly slated for Lansing's post. W. H. Wright being a close second. It is likely that the question between these two latter will be settled by lopping off Auditor Austin's head, thus making room for both of them.

While the Home Rulers would probably be glad to compromise with Governor Dole for these three, or even the two first mentioned plums, there is a strong disposition to give R. N. Boyd a share of the fruit, and he has been slated for Marston Campbell's road supervisory position. Other nominees advanced for the executive faction of the party are John H. Bush for commissioner of public lands, and Editor Teesta as agent for the leper settlement.

Still more aggressive members request the displacement of W. E. Wall as surveyor, although no place has yet been slated to replace him. Three names have been placed under the approval of the Home Rulers. E. P. Dole as attorney general, Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, and A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, are safe from the ban of the innovators.

Three appointees are thus confirmed, and three, or at least two, are demanded. A petition offering to compromise upon these terms is said to have been sent to the Governor.

No answer has been received from the Executive, if, indeed, the treaty has ever reached Governor Dole's hands.

Rumors have been circulated that the reading of the taxation bill section by section in the House on Friday evening was deliberately accomplished to crowd out the loan bill, meaning to hold the same as a means of forcing the Governor to grant an extended session.

On Friday afternoon Makelaui withdrew motion for adjournment upon the understanding that the loan bill should be the subject of the evening sitting, and considerable dissatisfaction was shown by Monsarrat and others when the majority insisted on taking up the tax measure.

Robertson tried to revert to the loan bill during the evening, but was solidly and determinedly voted down. For some reason there was a Home Rule determination to ignore the loan bill, although Makelaui's motion to adjourn had been withdrawn for the specific purpose of introducing it. When the House adjourned without finishing the reading of his taxation section, he exclaimed, "You'll never get your loan bill through, then," and evinced his resolution to "wag his jaw" in the future on all available occasions, apparently for the reason of wasting as much time as possible.

Today's session should show the intention of the majority members with regard to the loan bill. It is perhaps noteworthy, in this respect, to remember the philosophical way in which the House received the news of the Governor's message refusing the extra session. Several hints have been thrown out by independent representatives that they are "yet" holding several cards in the game that will astonish Governor Dole. The loan bill may be considered a trump.

No information can be obtained from the Home Rule leaders on this point beyond a disclaimer of any intention to attempt anything which will interfere with the appropriations.

WILL TAX SUGAR.

LONDON, April 18.—The exceptional interest taken in this year's budget statement was evidenced by the crowded condition of the House of Commons when it reassembled today. The attendance of members was unusually large, while the appearance of the galleries testified to the deep interest of the public in the fresh taxation proposals required to meet the expenditure for 1901-02. A paper issued this afternoon, valued at £187,602,000, inclusive of the war charges, this being an increase of £2,901,000 for the year.

The national balance sheet for 1900-01, as shown by the same paper, stands as follows: Revenue, £130,355,000, expenditures, £135,562,000, net deficit, £5,207,000. The proposal for a tax on sugar is stated as follows:

I propose a duty on refined sugar of 4 shillings and 2 pence per hundredweight. A half penny per pound would be 4 shillings and 8 pence, so a margin of 6 pence is left to cover the customs, handling, etc. There is, therefore, no reason why a tax of 4 shillings and 2 pence should increase the retail price more than half a penny per pound. The graduated scale of taxation would be as follows: Refined sugar, which is polarized at 98 and upward, which represents two-thirds of the total imports, would pay the full tax. This will diminish the weight of refined sugar to 70 per cent. This scale is only tentative and I am perfectly willing to listen to criticism and the benefit of experience and better knowledge."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. All chemists, 50 cents.

Australia wants to buy Kerguelen, an island in the Indian ocean, near France.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALL and two days' later news arrived on the United States Navy ship Solace from San Francisco on Saturday morning.

The Solace sailed from the coast on the 20th instant, and enjoyed a pleasant and uneventful trip to port. She is docked at Navy wharf No. 1. On Friday morning she will probably get away, sailing to Manila via Guam.

Today the vessel will commence taking on about seven hundred tons of coal. She will load from barges as well as from the wharf.

Aboard the Solace is a large amount of supplies for Guam and Manila. She also brings a quantity of supplies for the Naval station here, including a hoisting engine.

The usual large crowd was on hand on the wharf to see the boat come in. After she docked, things began to be very busy at the Naval station, and will continue so until the departure of the vessel.

Captain Winslow is the commander of the Solace. He is well known in Honolulu, and has many friends here. Immediately upon the arrival of his ship the mail was sent to the quarantine wharf on the tug Eleu, where it was fumigated.

On the Solace there are 175 men who will be transferred from the vessel to positions on other ships of the Asiatic Squadron. There are also fourteen lieutenants aboard to be assigned to positions with the same fleet. Among those for this port are Paymaster J. S. Phillips, wife and daughter. Paymaster Phillips exchanges places with Paymaster Hall of Honolulu. Paymaster's Clerk Frederick K. Hunt stops off here with Paymaster Phillips. Hunt is also accompanied by his wife. There are also seven recruits for the tug Iroquois.

The officers of the Solace are as follows: Herbert Winslow, commander; Henry Stoney, lieutenant commander; R. Spear, lieutenant commander; J. S. Phillips, paymaster; A. R. Wentworth, surgeon; H. C. Risinger, first marine corporal; Lieutenants, A. R. Rogers, R. C. Bryan, W. Truxton, H. B. Wilson, J. G. Doyle, E. A. Anderson, H. A. Field, W. E. Edgar, B. T. Winterspoon, B. C. Dicker, W. K. Gise, L. T. Thompson, F. L. Sanders, R. W. McNeely and R. M. Osborne; A. K. McCandless and H. O. Shifert, assistant surgeons.

The following is a list of the passengers on the cruiser: Mrs. W. E. Edgar, U. G. Ammen, assistant paymaster; J. D. Rovnett, G. W. Pigman, J. F. Hach, J. B. Colby, W. R. Bowne, R. Nicholson, E. W. Clark, pay clerk, R. J. Little, L. Lohse, Mrs. C. J. Peoples, Mrs. Middleton Elliott, J. L. Phillips, Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Mrs. Osborne and child, David Rankins, Mathias Hugo, Mrs. R. V. McClanahan and Mrs. F. K. Hunt.

A Ship With a Jag On.

If ever a ship was loaded down it was the big American ship Henry Villard which staggered out of this harbor on Saturday and then dropped her mudhooks outside to sober up before attempting the voyage to the coast. She has a large cargo of sugar aboard, but that is not the load referred to above. She was drunk, and acted much in the same manner that a man does when he's been taking aboard more alcohol than is good for him.

It seems that the entire crew of the Villard was drunk. The men had evidently been taking on enough ashore to last them until they arrived on the coast. Not one of the sailors was sober enough to tell the difference between the main brace and the binnacle.

The consequence was that, when the tug Fearless took hold of the ship and started to take her out of the harbor on Saturday evening, the Villard practically took charge of the harbor, just as a drunken man might run amuck in a crowd.

The Fearless like a big policeman, did her best to keep the ship from running into and smashing other vessels in port.

Indeed, had it not been for the quick

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Which is Better:—To Try an Experiment, or Profit by a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

That man failed to shut the door, and the strong draft struck you squarely in the chest. A draft means a cold, a cough, pneumonia, and often the beginning of consumption itself. You shun a draft. But you can't when riding in the street-cars; either in the closed or open cars. Then keep at hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will cure a "street-car cold" in a night. The moment you feel chilly or feverish, want to cough, or have any tightness in the chest take a dose. The relief is immediate.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral. Placed directly over the painful lung, it draws out all soreness, relieves congestion, and imparts great strength.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers.

Add to your daily profits during a year of working days the sum of: Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

action of Captain Brokaw, of the Fearless, considerable damage would have been done to the steamer Hanaiei, with which the Villard collided. The ship showed a decided longing to go on the reef at one time, and at another she was evidently desirous of taking a trip up Fort Street.

Captain Quick, the master of the Henry Villard, had trouble with the members of the crew early on Saturday. It seems that the men did not want to go to sea with one of the mates who had been taken aboard after the crew had signed on. The men proceeded to get thoroughly drunk over the matter and, about 5 o'clock, when the Fearless took the ship from the railway wharf, the crew was in a condition to make trouble.

Captain Brokaw noticed that the ship acted very queerly, and did not steer well, so he started to give her a sheer to starboard, signalling to Captain Quick, at the same time, to put his wheel over.

Captain Quick gave the order to the man at the wheel, but the order was not obeyed, and the ship kept on her way straight for the steamer Hanaiei, which was at the Inter-Island wharf.

Brokaw saw that a collision was about to occur, and succeeded in swinging the Villard's bow a little, not enough, however, to miss the Hanaiei entirely. The big ship's jibboom struck the steamer a glancing blow, snapping off like a pipe-stem, although the Hanaiei was not harmed in the least. The rigging of the Villard's jibboom hung in a tangled mass as the big vessel was sheered off and started for the light house.

Somebody on the Villard made the attempt to let go on the port anchor; as good luck would have it, however, this proved unsuccessful, otherwise the Villard would probably have piled up on the reef near the light house.

The Fearless was working like a whole fleet of tugs and finally got the ship out of all danger and, Captain Quick taking the wheel, she was gotten out of the harbor without further accident.

The Villard was anchored off the bell buoy, where she lies until her jibboom has been repaired and her crew sobered up.

Today it is expected that the crew will be sober enough to get to work, and the wreck of the jibboom will be cleared away and a new one will be placed.

The drunken members of the crew made it pretty hot for the mate before the ship got out of the harbor, and it will be many days before that officer is enjoying his usual good health. He was badly beaten and bruised about the head and body. Several others of the ship's company suffered as the result of the ship having a jag on.

One Think He Was Sure Of—"Do you think the earth is really flattened at the poles?" "Well, I dunno. I've never studied the subject much. But if it is must be because J. Pierpont Morgan prefers it that way."—Chicago Times-Herald.

VARIED ITEMS OF WORLD'S SPORT

Ben Trimble, of San Francisco, fought a ten-round draw with Billy Stitt, of Chicago.

Eddie Toy, of San Francisco, knocked out Jack Jennet, of St. Louis, in four rounds.

The National League baseball season opened at Philadelphia on April 15th. The game resulted, Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 7.

The Newmarket Craven stakes of \$500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, was won by Rigo. Sir J. Blundell, Marple's Petronius, ridden by L. Reitz, came in third.

The mare Sara Maddern, five years old, by Artell, dam Marguerite, is dead. Symptoms indicate poisoning. A week ago the owners refused \$10,000 for the mare.

Tod Sloan has sailed for England to apply for a license to ride. Nate Hill, who sailed with him, goes to Australia to fill an engagement with C. Weinberg to pilot his horses this summer for \$5,000.

De Oro won the world's champion pool tournament by defeating Frank Sherman, 600 points to 495.

In a recent faro game in New York more than \$50,000 changed hands, and the bank was the winner. The loser, a steel trader, turned over cash to the amount of several thousand dollars, and drew a check for \$50,000 at the conclusion of the game.

Thomas H. Williams Jr., has tendered Prince Poniatowski a check for \$200,000 as first payment on the purchase of the Tanforan and Ingleside race tracks.

Charles F. Price has been appointed general manager of the California Jockey Club.

Morgan Williams, of Victor, Colo., put out Jack Lavelle, of Butte, Mont., in one round.

The Doveridge handicap of 600 sovereigns, was won by John Lamb, ridden by Johnny Reiff.

Calcutta, England's Fortune and Under the Glove head the list of the best greyhound sires of England for the season of 1900-01.

The sixth international chess tourney between America and Great Britain is now being played in New York.

The annual Marathon race of the Boston Athletic Association, from Boston to Boston, a distance of twenty-three miles, was started on April 19th. Thirty-seven men were started. John J. Caffrey, of Hamilton, Ontario, winner of the race last year, passed the fifteen mile point in the course seven minutes ahead of his time at the point last year, when he broke the record for the course of twenty-three miles, which he covered in 2 hours 39 minutes and 44 seconds.

Chicago 8, St. Louis 7; Boston 7, New York 0; Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 6.

King, who played second for Berkeley in the first two championship games this year against Stanford is, according to a Coast paper, in Honolulu.

Owen Bradley, a prominent owner and trainer of racehorses, was shot and killed by William Nicholas in Lexington, Ky. The cause was an old feud.

Toby Irwin, of San Francisco, was knocked out in eight rounds by Amelio Herrera, of Bakersfield, Cal.

Willie Buchanan, the American jockey, has been laid off for erratic riding in England.

Stanford and Washington universities will compete in a field day meet, the last of May. This will be their first meeting on the cinder path.

John J. Caffrey, of the St. Patrick's Athletic Association, Hamilton, Ontario, won the Marathon road race from Ashland to Boston. Winner best time at year's time and record by 17 minutes 23 seconds.

St. Dean, a three-year-old horse owned by W. L. Hadley, was killed in a collision with another horse at Memphis, Tenn., while exercising with Jockey Cochran up. Cochran was stunned by the fall, but not seriously hurt. An offer of \$5,000 for the horse was recently refused.

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL.

MANILA, April 19.—Following is Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people:

I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning, and which have recently come to my knowledge, suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine Islands.

The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, when they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force, which, while it restrains them, yet ennobles their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and believe that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The course they have declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood shed and enough devastation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

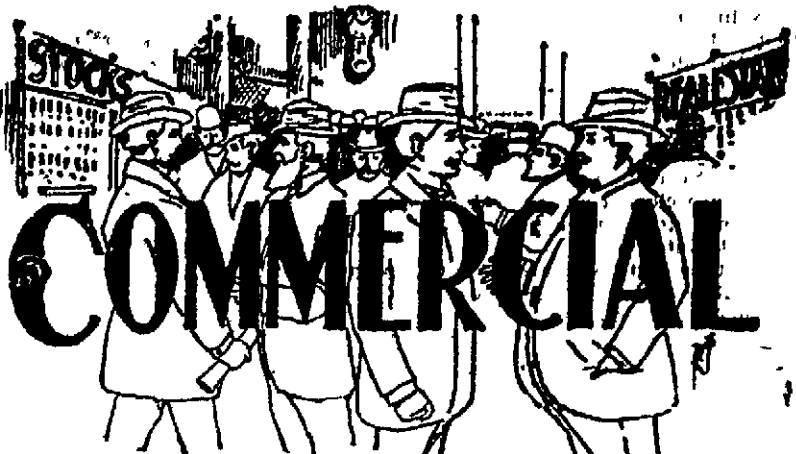
After mature deliberation, I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation.

By such an attitude and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever I believe that I am serving the my beloved country. May happiness be thine.

EMILIO AGUINALDO Y FAMA

Foreign Drummers.

Eight "drummers" connected with foreign firms came to this island by the Kilauea last week. Representatives of Honolulu firms now visiting Hilo say that these men come to the islands and sell to their customers for low prices and send bill with the shipping receipt. This means practically cash, so that when they the Honolulu men try to collect money for goods sold in the past they are not always successful. They feel that they have carried some of the Chinese merchants for years that this is not the treatment they should receive. It is, however, what they should have expected when they asked for annexation. It is possible that relief may be asked in the line of a high license for foreign commercial travelers.—Hilo Herald.



IT IS STATED by some of the local financiers that there is not the number of bonds in Honolulu that the Treasury agents from Washington expected to redeem. There are supposed to be at least \$200,000 worth that cannot be taken up for the present. Between \$200,000 and \$300,000 of these bonds have been sold recently and sent to the Coast. However, they will have to be returned to Honolulu to be redeemed. The local bankers are jubilant over the fact that this new currency has been brought into the market, as it will have a material effect in easing the monetary stringency which has prevailed for some time past. It has already had a beneficial effect, as borrowers can see their way clear to get all they need on gilt edge securities. It is predicted by some that the prevailing bank rate of interest of 8 per cent will fall to 7 per cent in a short time.

News came by the China that the suit brought by Thos. W. Hobron of this City against Ed. Pollitz, the San Francisco broker, for about \$65,000, had been amicably settled out of court. The suit was over Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar shares, the rapid decline of that stock from the 90's to the 60's bringing on the suit on the grounds of a breach of contract on the part of Mr. Pollitz. Mr. Hobron will continue to be one of the heavy shareholders in Hawaiian Commercial.

Ewa Sugar Company shares sold at 23 until Thursday, when the stock advanced to 25 bid, and 24 1/2 asked. The plantation is making excellent progress and the mill report so far this season is good. There is little or nothing heard on the streets concerning the increase in dividends in Ewa, which was so freely talked of a month or so ago. Ewa is making considerable money this year and will have a large balance in the hands of the agents, Castle & Cooke, at the close of the season. There were heavy sales of Kahuku at 28; the closing quotations were 25 1/2 bid; 27 asked. Oahu Sugar Company sold at 15 1/2. Waiwala dropped from 11 1/2 to sales at 11. There are no shares in the market at 11 1/2, the stock being too strong at that figure. Hawaiian Sugar sold at 42; Hawaiian Agricultural, 30 asked. A bid of 30 was made for Hawaiian Commercial and 35 asked for a few shares.

Considerable excitement was experienced when Pioneer Mill dropped from 11 1/2 to sales at 10 on Thursday's change. There are large orders in the market for this stock at par.

Among the assessments there were sales of Olua at 4 1/2 and 4 1/4, and paid-in at 15 1/2. The present indications are that Olua will resume its assessments in July, when an assessment of 5 per cent will be called. McBryde assessable sold yesterday at 7 1/2. The paid-up was 12 bid, no sales. Kihel assessable was 10 bid. A bid of 4 1/2 is still being made for Brewer and a few shares are being offered at 40. First National Bank is quoted at 110 asked. Oahu Railway sells at 106. Among the bonds, sales of Hawaiian 6's were made at par; for 5 per cents 96 is asked. Sales of Oahu Railway bonds at 104.

THE LEGISLATURE HAS BEEN A POOR FINANCIER.

Finances with the Territorial Government are at present at a low ebb. The arrival of the Treasury agents from Washington with over a million of dollars for the redemption of Hawaiian Government bonds of the monarchy and republic will serve the purpose of replenishing the Treasury to a certain extent, but it will not be lasting. The curtailment of expenses in several Departments has been inaugurated and the street system of Honolulu is the sufferer thereby. The failure of the Legislature to pass any measures whereby the assessment of taxes will be equitably made, is a source of embarrassment to the Treasurer. Warrants for all purposes except payrolls, etc., are not cashable at the Hawaiian Treasury, nor at the banks for their face value. The payment of the salaries will continue on a cash basis, but other bills must of necessity be held for future payment. The Government is now issuing warrants which are registered and draw interest from the date of their issuance. The banks are accepting the warrants from their customers and advancing cash on them to a certain limit, holding the warrants as collateral and, of course, charging interest upon the loan. A few days since one of the banks refused to accept the endorsement of one of the Government officials for the payment of a note which was drawn for money made available by the passage of a certain bill. The bill had passed both Houses and was awaiting the Governor's signature, which was also a certainty. The signature had not been attached to the bill up to 2 o'clock, and as a steamer was leaving for the Coast the next morning it was necessary for the person drawing the money to obtain the amount from the bank before 3 o'clock that day. The bank asked for a personal note, refusing to accept that of two Government officials on behalf of the Territory. The personal note was given, and held for four hours until the bill had received the signature of the Governor.

SECRETARY GAGE'S BY AUTHORITY FOR REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The Hawaiian Government bonds, both monarchy and republic, of the issues under the Act of October 15, 1894, Act August 15, 1893, Act September 7, 1893, Act January 21 and February 12, 1894, and Act June 13, 1894, bonds Stock U numbers 1 to 30 inclusive and Stock A, 1 to 115 inclusive, are to be paid by W. F. MacLennan and W. W. Ludlow, agents of the United States Treasury Department, who have been sent to Honolulu by Secretary Gage to redeem the bonds, in pursuance of the agreement of the United States, as expressed in the joint resolution of Congress to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, approved July 7, 1898. This agreement provided that a part of the Hawaiian public debt lawfully existing at that date would be assumed by the Federal Government. By a By Authority notice in this issue, Secretary Gage states that payment of the indebtedness so assumed will be made in this City by the two agents upon presentation of the bonds to Treasurer Latham on or before May 1, 1901, from and after which time interest thereon shall cease. The money brought to Honolulu by the agents is deposited in the First National Bank.

SMALLPOX CAME IN CLOTHING

Editor Advertiser—In your issue of the 20th instant you publish an account of the first visit of smallpox to Hawaii, taken from the personal reminiscences of William C. Parker.

From the well written account, the ship Charles Mallory arrived at Honolulu, February, 1853. Everything was done that could be done, and finally the ship left Honolulu in the March following, taking her sick man, recovered. Three months after (May) smallpox made its appearance. Certainly not from the ship per se. How, then? In those days (1849-1852) in San Francisco, thousands of people arriving and unable to take their trunks with them to the diggings, stored them in San Francisco, with the understanding that at the expiration of a given time, if not called for, the trunks were to be sold at auction for storage dues.

The Charles Mallory landed in Honolulu a lot of these auction-sold trunks, and again sold them at auction. One of Honolulu's merchants bought the lot and retailed the contents, all sorts of clothing, etc., to all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. This merchant in those days did the largest retail business in Honolulu. Of course, he, with the other citizens, had no idea that there was any danger from the trunks in the way of disease, over two months having elapsed since their being landed, but the smallpox of 1853 came from the clothing (chiefly woolen) in those trunks, three months after the Charles Mallory had sailed. W. C. Parker, marshal, agreed with us in this conclusion.

Warning—In these days do not purchase clothing from every Tom, Dick or Harry who arrives in Honolulu, and who is hard pressed for coin for immediate wants. Yours, etc.

RESIDENT SINCE 1851.

Under the national bankruptcy law many corporations in illustration have appeared, but Frank R. Wynn of Cincinnati takes the prize. He owes \$100 for rent, provisions and medical attendance; assets, nil. He drew up the papers himself, thus saving a lawyer's fee, and included the United States among his creditors, entering the country as entitled to the \$5 fee for making him a bankrupt, although Uncle Sam must go empty-handed with the others. The court clerk refused to file the petition without the \$5 fee and Wynn fled it himself.

The Earl of Halsbury is about to resign the post of Lord Chancellor and be succeeded by Baron Alverstone, the present Lord Chief Justice.

Douglas Story, a Britisher, who has been contributing an interesting series of "Washington Impressions" to the New York Herald, says: "The American woman in London, where she was all Dickens and the Newgate Calendar; I encountered her in Paris, where she was artistic, and, in its most innocent sense, degenerate. I watched her in Munich, where she was the sanest of all the mad visionaries gathered together there; and I marvelled at her in Cairo, where she was a living indictment of the indiscretions of Worth and the gaudieries of the Bon Marche. Everywhere I found her interesting, a charming companion, full of naive enthusiasm and an embarrassing inquisitiveness. The adaptability of the American woman is a source of perennial astonishment to more phlegmatic folk of the East. She will cover Europe in a six weeks' tour and assume in each capital the correct coloring of her immediate environment. Only the French woman can rival her in her adaptability to social change, and no nationality can compete with the women of America in their instant conformity with the novel conditions of race and habit. The result is that all over the world the interchange between the local American colony and the permanent society of the district is more spontaneous than that of any other foreign group. American women are happily married into every civilized race, and in the British, French, German and Italian nobilities are to be found more women of American extraction than of any other alien nationality. This must not be attributed to the superior wealth of the American woman, to her beauty, or to her education, but solely to her supreme adaptability. There are probably more eligible English women on the Continent than American, but racial antipathies prevent intermarriage."

Cat Tactics—The other day I heard of a cat which had been trained to rattle a certain door when she wished to get out. Her owner, it seems, had set apart for the cat's use a special chair in the sitting room, and one day inadvertently occupied it while the cat was in the room. Meanwhile the cat roamed restlessly about, trying first one place and then another, until, finding that her mistress still sat stolidly in this special chair, she deliberately went to the outer door, rattled it, and when her mistress came to let her out, turned around and ran back to the sitting room, perching herself on the chair with an air of triumphant satisfaction, much to the amazement of her mistress.—Boston Transcript.

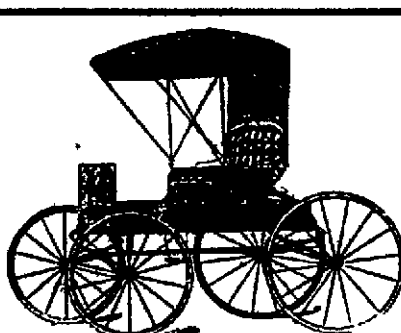
Arch Arnold returned to the Texas penitentiary after having been a fugitive twenty-five years, and gave himself up. He was promptly pardoned by the Governor.

Turkey has forbidden an assembly of the Macedonian Congress.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY



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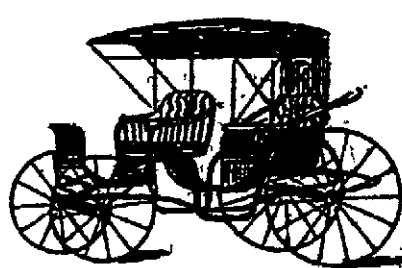
Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

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COPTIC	MAY 21	GALIC	MAY 21
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 5
PEKING	JUNE 12	CHINA	JUNE 12
GALIC	JUNE 19	DORIC	JUNE 19
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 26	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 26
CHINA	JULY 3	PERU	JULY 3
DORIC	JULY 10	COPTIC	JULY 10
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Just Received Cabot's Creosote Stains

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REPORT OF GRAND JURY

(From Saturday's daily)

Yesterday the Federal Grand Jury, through Walter C. Weedon, its foreman, presented Judge Bates with the following formal report:

To the Honorable M. D. Bates, Judge of the United States District Court, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii:

The United States Grand Jury, who were sworn and received their charge from the Court on April 9, 1901, having completed the work brought before them, beg leave to present this, their first report.

A number of cases have been brought before your jury and evidence submitted. True bills have been found in the following cases:

1. Thomas Saffrey, forgery and uttering forged check.
2. Capt. F. O. Sodergren, assault and battery on high sea.
3. Capt. F. O. Sodergren, in connection with Nelson E. Stuart, assault and battery on high sea.
4. William Walsh, assault and battery on high sea.
5. Mike Moretta, assault and battery on high sea.
6. Pannel D. Day, assault on and interfering with customs officer.
7. George E. Lee, assault and battery on high sea.
8. Andrew Conlin, assault and battery on high sea.

In the other cases, which were bound over, no bills were found, there being a want of such evidence as would seem to justify the indictments against these persons.

We regret that, while in some cases there was no doubt whatever in the minds of the jurors as to the guilt of certain persons, it was impossible to obtain the evidence which could reasonably be expected to bring conviction; especially is this true in the cases of the building of Japanese and Chinese women and girls in form of slavery for prostitution or otherwise. Your jury would recommend that special effort be made to secure such legal evidence regarding this and crimes of similar character as will render convictions possible. Such evidence has not been presented to this jury; yet from the information we have received we are fully convinced that a most deplorable condition of evil in the form of involuntary servitude exists in our midst, and your jury would express the hope that all required assistance be supplied to the United States District Attorney to make possible the conviction of those who are principals or accessories to this crime.

Complaints having been brought to our notice regarding the methods employed in caring for those persons who are detained in custody pending their appearance as witnesses in the United States District Court, the jury gave this matter their careful attention. Many witnesses were examined and the facts obtained seemed to the jury to demand an immediate report to the Court, which report was at once submitted. From evidence taken since this report was submitted, we find that the food received by these persons has at times been quite an improvement upon that which they received before the investigation of the jury; yet at the present time the conditions are practically the same as when the subject was first taken up. Your jury submitted a report upon this subject which did not reflect upon the management of the Oahu prison, for it is the unanimous opinion of the jury that no fault could be found with this institution or those in charge so far as the care and treatment of criminals is concerned. We claim that those regulations regarding food and confinement which apply properly to condemned criminals are not just and right when applied to innocent persons who are simply detained as witnesses, and we wish to re-affirm the statement, made in our former report, upon this subject, that we regard the United States District Court, who knows nothing of the condition of those persons committed to his charge, and who has never visited the place in which they are incarcerated, who admitted that he did not even know where they were kept or what they had to eat, is remiss in the performance of his official duties and deserving of censure. Your jury would again urge the necessity of some provision being made by the United States authorities for the proper care of those persons who are detained in custody pending their appearance in the United States District Court.

Obedience to the specific charge of the Court "to fully and fairly investigate the facts" in regard to Iwilei and its conditions, we have given this subject a most careful investigation. As in the community at large so in our jury room were found decided differences of opinion regarding this subject, yet there was no disposition manifested to allow personal opinions to influence the action of the jury. The instructions given the jury by the Court were so explicit that we had no choice in the matter.

We would report the following as being the facts as developed by our investigations:

The first inception of the Iwilei scheme admittedly rests with Eugene P. Sullivan, who, associated with one J. M. Kanematsu and T. Masuda, entered into an arrangement to erect and maintain the present so-called Iwilei stockade. Before the required capital was advanced by T. Masuda to erect the building, he consulted the High Sheriff of the Territory regarding the proposed scheme and cured him from the idea that he would be allowed to maintain the proposed houses of prostitution if the same were conducted under the regulations given by the Police Department and Board of Health. Accordingly, the lease of certain land belonging to John Ena, and held by two Chinamen named Chung Lum and Leong Cheau, was obtained by the payment to the Chinamen of a bonus of \$3,000 and a quarterly rental of \$150. The entire outlay required to secure the lease, erect the building and to furnish the same was about \$30,000. The cost of maintaining the establishment is about \$200 per month, which amount pays a bookkeeper, collector of rents, janitors, electric lights, etc., but does not include the payment of the salary of one police officer stationed upon the premises, whose duty it is to enforce the regulations of the police regulations, which are printed in the Japanese language and posted at each of the five entrances to the stockade. A literal translation of these regulations, as given by an official interpreter, is as follows:

"Iwilei Police Regulations.—Rule 1. Business hours shall be from 4 p. m. to 2 a. m. of each and every day, during which time the gates shall be kept open. "Rule 2. Every prostitute is required to stay in her own room and is not permitted to solicit anyone outside of her own apartment. "Rule 3. Every prostitute is permitted to remain there after business hours, and shall have the privilege of going in and out of the same at her convenience.

She is not permitted to stay there with any male person outside of business hours, all night long.

"Rule 4. Every procurer is not permitted to even stay there and sleep there all night.

"Rule 5. Male minors are prohibited from entering the room of any prostitute of her quarters.

"Rule 6. The police officer shall be in attendance and remain on duty from 4 p. m. to 6 a. m., which shall be appointed as follows: (a) From 4 p. m. to 12 a. m.; (b) from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. At the end of each and every week the police officer shall change hands.

"Rule 7. The police officer is required to keep the peace and avoid all disturbances within the gates.

"And also see that the above rules are complied with. Conclusion."

Another translation of the regulations made by an eminent Japanese scholar is as follows:

"Regulations of the Iwilei Police Office: "1. Hours of occupation, from 4 p. m. to 2 a. m., and the gates will be open during these hours.

"2. The prostitutes must stay in their own rooms and never be allowed to engage in the business at the roadside.

"3. Prostitutes, if they wish to, may remain all night in their rooms; they may also come in and go out at any time; but they may not ply their trade after the said hours.

"4. The masters of the prostitutes, or their parasites (shogi no isiro), are not allowed to remain inside the fence or to sleep with their prostitutes through the night.

"5. Minors are prohibited from entering the enclosure.

"6. A policeman shall remain within the court from 4 p. m. to 6 a. m. Their hours of duty are as follows: One policeman from 4 p. m. to 12 m. One policeman from 12 m. to 6 a. m. These policemen will be changed, taking their turn at the end of each week.

"7. The duty of the police will be to quiet any disturbances that occur and to preserve good order in the place."

Additional instructions to this officer are that no children be admitted within the gates, and he refuses admission to all boys supposed to be under 18 years of age. He is also directed to keep the stockade closed on Sunday. This officer's salary is paid by the Police Department.

We find that the total income to the owners of the place of from \$1,100 to \$1,500 per month, leaving a net income to the owners of the place of from \$1,100 to \$1,500 per month. The rooms rent for \$12 and \$15 per month, according to the location. This rent is collected by J. M. Kanematsu, who with Mr. Sullivan is associated with T. Masuda, in the ownership and management of the place.

When the entire amount of money advanced by Masuda has been collected and repaid to him together with such bonus and interest as may be agreed upon by the parties interested, then the ownership is to be transferred to Sullivan and Kanematsu. Mr. Masuda has recently caused the title of this property to be transferred to a relative named Owaza admetu, that his social standing might not be injured by reason of his ownership of this place.

The general regulations governing the place are about as follows:

Every person occupying a room within the stockade shall have a certificate from the examining physician of the Board of Health stating that such person has complied with the requirements of the law entitled "An Act to Mitigate," and that the person was examined on the dates set forth on the back of the certificate. The evidence presented to your jury shows conclusively that there is nothing to prevent any Japanese woman from engaging in prostitution at this place.

The examining physician is to examine those who present themselves to him. His clerk or assistant makes a record of the examinations, issues certificate cards and endorses the same by date only at each examination, yet this clerk does not know and no regulation requires him to know that the certificate cards presented at the examinations were originally issued to the persons presenting them and he cannot identify these persons. The cards may be wrongfully transferred from one person to another for one night or many nights, while the collector of rents is supposed to know that every female occupant of a room has her proper certificate card and the physician's clerk is supposed to know that all such occupants appear at least once each week for examination, yet it is a fact that this is a supposition only, for females are found in these rooms who have no certificate card and a certificate was produced by a girl, admittedly only 15 years of age, who was occupying a room in this place, showing the date of her last medical examination to have been ninety days prior to the time the card was shown, thus establishing the fact that there is no protection from disease to the patrons of this place under this system.

The occupants of this place found by the examining physician to be diseased are taken by his clerk to the Queen's Hospital and receive all the benefits of that institution until they are cured. The care and medical treatment of these diseased persons is free of charge to themselves, but paid for by the taxpayers of the Territory through the appropriation made for this hospital. Evidence shows that a number of women of this Iwilei resort become pregnant and when found to be so by the examining physician are dismissed from the place, and no further trace, under the present law, can be kept of them, except as they may return to the stockade to renew the life of prostitution, and there is no record obtainable of the number of children born under these conditions.

There are many hundred persons, visitors and occupants of Iwilei, who are guilty of the crime of adultery or fornication, your jury have no doubt, and that the evidence of such crime can be obtained is also believed by your jury, yet at this time such legal evidence as would lead to the conviction of even a few of these violators of the law was not procurable.

Your jurors find that under the laws of the United States it is impossible to find and indict against the persons who own and maintain these places of prostitution, this coming directly within the jurisdiction of the officers of the Territory under the direct control of the Governor thereof.

Under the instructions of the Court "to make any recommendation you wish to suggest," we would, in view of all the evidence presented, make the following recommendations:

That the public exhibition which is made of human depravity in the place of prostitution at Iwilei and which exists solely for the pecuniary advantage of a few persons as promoters and the numerous plimps and the unfortunate inmates of the same be abolished. The evidence elicited with greatest difficulty from unwilling witnesses, while not sufficient upon which to return an indictment in any individual case for the practice of slavery, showed that while this mart for traffic in human beings exists, its demands will be supplied by the host of procurers who intimidate and drive there, in many instances, helpless women and girls to this shameless resort, and they may be supported in idleness from their earnings. We cannot believe that the many Japanese girls now in

this den, scarcely more than children, are there from their own will. The very opportunity afforded by the existence of this place under official recognition by the Territorial authorities is an invitation to the lower classes of Japanese here to force their women within its precincts for purposes of gain, and hence it directly encourages vagrancy.

In concluding their report your jury feel that they would be remiss in their duty should they fail to make acknowledgment of the unfailing courtesy and patience of the United States District Attorney J. C. Baird during his presence in the jury room. Although suffering severe physical pain, he never failed in prompt attendance and faithful service.

Your jury wish to say that their work has been done with accuracy, the time required to obtain the evidence very materially lessened and full record of all services retained, because of the efficiency of one of our number, J. M. Moore, who is a stenographer and who acted in that capacity and as the secretary of the jury, and we feel that Mr. Moore's valuable services involving a great amount of hard labor, should receive proper remuneration.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WALTER C. WEEDON, Foreman United States Grand Jury, Honolulu, H. T., April 26, A. D. 1901.

COURTS NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The United States District Court was occupied all day yesterday with the continued trial of Captain F. O. Sodergren and Nelson Stuart. Argument was completed at 4:30 p. m., and Judge Bates then read his instructions to the jury. At 6 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict of guilty as charged, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

Messrs. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan and H. A. Bigelow, attorneys for the defendants, noted exceptions, and gave notice of appeal, and Judge Bates ordered the defendants to be held in custody pending the perfection of the appeal.

Thomas Metcalf has brought suit against Antonio J. Lopez in the Circuit Court to recover land in Manoa Valley valued at \$8,000.

The plaintiff states that he is the grandson of Theophilus Metcalf, deceased, who by will devised most of his other property a lot of land situated in Manoa Valley, by provision in the will which reads as follows:

"I do give and bequeath all the real estate of which I may be possessed on the Island of Oahu, together with all the furniture and my library at my residence in Manoa Valley, and all the stock and other personal property which may at the time of my decease be in use at my residence, unto my son Frank, to have and to hold during his natural life."

That if my son shall die, leaving lawfully begotten children, then the property so bequeathed shall be equally divided between my daughters Helen and Julia, they being living at the time of my decease, or if either of them, being, however, understood that if either of them shall have deceased previously to the decease of my son, leaving lawfully born children, the said children shall take their mother's share by representation."

The plaintiff is the only child lawfully begotten of Frank Metcalf, and as such became the owner of the Manoa land. On November 1, 1897, plaintiff made a certain deed of grant, bargain and sale to the respondent Lopez, for the consideration of \$100, whereby the land, containing 16 43-100 acres, and on November 1, 1897, the \$100 was received.

On the date mentioned plaintiff was between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and under guardianship, David Dayton being his guardian. Plaintiff attained his majority on January 13, 1901, and on April 8, 1901, he notified the respondent by written notice, as follows:

"On August 1, 1897, during my minority, I made conveyance to you at the request of my father of Royal Patent 118, in Manoa Valley."

"Having now attained the age of majority, I hereby give you notice that I repudiate the sale then and there made, and that upon calling at the office of Paul Neumann you will be paid the sum of \$100, that having been the consideration for said deed of conveyance, I hereby demand that you pay over the \$100, and more, as the court directs."

The value of the land exceeds \$8,000. The respondent has refused to make a return of the value of the land, and is ready to pay over the \$100, and more, as the court directs.

The plaintiff claims the acts and doings of respondent are contrary to equity and good conscience, and tend to the manifest wrong, injury and oppression of the plaintiff.

Antonio Bright has filed suit in the Circuit Court against Prince David Kawananakoa to recover the sum of \$350 for seventeen months' work done and labor performed by plaintiff for defendant at the latter's special instance and request, said work and labor having been done and performed from on or about June 24, 1899, to February 2, 1901.

The work referred to consisted in the manning and looking after certain lands interests and stock belonging to the Prince, in which the latter was concerned as part owner. The agreement to have the work done was verbal and was to be done at the rate of \$50 a month. Bright claims the defendant refuses to pay the amount due.

To Cultivate a Vanilla.

Thomas Edwards a gentleman engaged in the cultivation of the vanilla bean in Tahiti for a number of years and who came to Hawaii two years ago has concluded arrangements whereby he will plant for Mr. Furneaux on the latter's land in Oahu. Another Mr. Edwards a gentleman who had much experience with the plant in Ceylon, has procured ninety acres of land in Kona, and will engage in the business there. Hilo Herald.

Years have gone by since the suggestion was first made that great orators might enlarge their audiences through the use of such a system of telephones that their treatable arguments and burning words might be carried over the wires of a telephone and of late it has come to pass. A notable illustration from a Michigan town, in which a small town quarantine has cut down the attendance upon church services to scanty numbers. This compulsory exodus across the telephone wires of the town, made on a circuit at the usual church hour and over the wires of a telephone, has been a success. The telephone has been used to transmit to the townspeople the sermons of the telephone managers in that Michigan community are more devoted than those with whom the great cities of the East are familiar. In New York the telephone is more frequently provocative of profanity than of piety.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM LAHAINA

LAHAINA, April 26.—The sugar plantation in the Olowalu district, although comparatively small, is in a prosperous condition, the only drawback being lack of laborers. For this reason only about 200 acres of cane are under cultivation at the present time, and the number of hands employed is about 150, including twenty-five or thirty Porto Ricans. As this class of laborers have never been accustomed to hard work in their former home, they cannot easily be transformed into serviceable and valuable field hands; but longer training will doubtless render them more efficient.

The manager of the plantation is Emil Krause, and the sugar boiler is J. J. Hanneberg. An uncle of Mr. Hanneberg was formerly the manager, and after amassing a considerable fortune, he returned to Germany. The Olowalu mill is in excellent condition, extensive repairs and improvements having been made last year by Manager Krause. It is expected that Mr. Irwin, who has charge of the company's interests in Honolulu, will soon visit the plantation.

In Lahaina and vicinity the manufacture of poi has not been given up entirely to the Chinese; but the best quality of this favorite food is frequently made by Hawaiians for their own use.

It is expected that the Lahaina band will be organized shortly. There is a band stand near the Roman Catholic Church, and Father Julian is interested in the project.

A midweek service is held at the English church every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lahaina mangoes are beginning to ripen, and are of excellent flavor. Some of the fruit was blown from the trees by the windstorm on Wednesday and Thursday.

Another Japanese restaurant was opened this week.

Two of the Inter-Island steamers were anchored near the wharf on Thursday morning.

Collector Dunn returned from Molokai on Wednesday afternoon.

Four mules were landed from the steamer Lehua on Wednesday. The animals swam ashore, but, on reaching the beach, one of them fell and remained motionless for several minutes. The bystanders thought the animal was dead, but he jumped up suddenly and appeared as well as ever.

Major Wood of the Salvation Army contingent in Honolulu held a meeting in the new school house on Thursday evening. On the next day he visited the Japanese camp in the Kananapali district.

Henry Reineke, a young man of German birth, has accepted a situation as bookkeeper at the Lahaina store. About a year ago he came from the city of Hamburg to Savannah, Ga. After residing there for several months he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for Honolulu.

A public meeting was held at the court house on Thursday evening. Mr. F. Hayselden called a meeting to order, and stated that the object was to protest against the proposed change of the county seat from Lahaina to Wailuku. A. Makekau was chosen chairman and J. Richardson secretary. Remarks were made by Judge Kahauliello, Messrs. F. Hayselden, Matt McCann, Dr. Davidson, Peter Noa and others. On motion of F. Hayselden, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions. The committee resolved substantially as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting deems it only fair that Lahaina should be the county seat, because of its unrivalled advantages as a harbor, as many as 150 whale ships having formerly anchored here; because a wharf, which would accommodate large vessels, could be built at moderate expense; because of its nearness to the capital, its direct communication with Honolulu by wireless telegraphy, its constant increase in population, its fishing facilities, its large railway station, its position in the midst of a park, and its well-built prison; because it was the only seaport in the Islands; because the first laws in the Islands were promulgated here; because a railroad will soon connect Lahaina with the other large towns on Maui, affording rapid and easy transit; because Lahaina will probably become the great health resort of the Territory; because Lahaina, as the county seat, would largely increase the value of property in this district.

The committee which drafted these resolutions consisted of F. Hayselden, M. McCann and W. Asakukiki.

The resolutions were adopted; voted that two copies be engrossed, and other copies printed, and sent to members of the Legislature. Delegates and a finance committee were appointed.

LAHAINA, April 26.—The delegates appointed to carry the resolutions to Honolulu were ready to start when a message was received from Wailuku, saying that the County bill had passed with Lahaina as the county seat of the county comprising the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe.

This good news obviated the necessity of the delegates going; but copies of the resolutions will be forwarded by Kilauea tonight to His Excellency, the Governor of the Territory, to members of the Councils and to all members of both branches of the Legislature. Lahaina is jubilant over the news. Yours truly, FRED H. HAYSELDEN.

Children's Playground.

Deep in the mazes of Kapiolani Park beyond Maake Island and surrounded by a circle of palms and other tropical vegetation, is the children's new playground. A large space has been cleared of all vegetation, and at present is covered with white sand. Swings in rows of four and five, and in two, teeter-boards and numerous other movable playthings which attract children, have been placed within the enclosure and are already used by those who have already found them. A quaint little Hawaiian grass hut affords a cool retreat after a long play on a hot day. The use of white sand gives the enclosure a somewhat bleak appearance that could be remedied by planting grass. This is the beginning of improvements that should be followed later by the addition of an aviary and menagerie.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "I saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

HOLE IN THE LUNGS

There are thousands of men and women, as well as ever, with holes in their lungs; consumption stopped.

Consumption stopped is consumption cured. What does it?

Some change in the way of life and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

With the emulsion, give some attention to circumstances; change from a dark damp close room to a sunny dry airy one; from city to country; from hard to an easy life; indoors to out.

A hole in the lungs once healed is no worse than a too-tight waist or waistcoat.

Take the emulsion, and give it a chance to heal the wound.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

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Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, President; P. C. Jones, Vice-President; C. H. Cooke, Cashier; F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking, entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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Great Britain may take a Wall street loan of \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000 to help cover war expenses.

SUPPORT!

Is needed by many People. We can supply you with most any article in the supporting line.

Just received a complete line of

Abdominal Supporters!

All grades and all sizes. Some People need a Braiser.

For these we would advise a pair of

Shoulder Braces,

for girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen.

of which we carry all sizes, for girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen.

of which we carry all sizes,

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

of which we carry all sizes,

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THE SOLONS GET WILD

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Senate proceedings yesterday assumed a truly American aspect, and as a stormy as any frontier State Legislature could wish for. The county bill was taken up for third reading, the first thing. All went well until the question of the county seat of Luaike was reached. Senator C. Brown moved to amend, changing the county seat from Waimea to Lihue. The Senate was immediately in an uproar, all speaking in Hawaiian. The chair found it impossible to maintain order, although he frantically pounded his desk with the gavel.

Senator C. Brown insisted on the floor and grew very angry. Senator Russell rose to a point of order and was recognized by the chair.

"Sit down!" cried Russell to Brown, in tones that were very familiar in the early part of the session, when the Senator for Lihue held the chair.

"I won't sit down, although the president has ordered me to. I have the floor."

White (rising to his feet and waving the air in Brown's direction)—"You don't like this law."

Brown—"No, I don't."

White—"Well, I'll show you." Then to the chair—"I move this bill pass third reading right now."

The independent side of the House rose to its feet and shouted a vociferous "kokuu," immediately thereafter smothering the angry Senator from Oahu with an overwhelming vote.

Senator Achi mildly suggested that the Organic Act called for the yeas and nays on third reading of a bill, and President Kauiue called for the yeas, resulting in nine to four in favor, Senator Achi not voting, and Senator Crabbe voting in favor, explaining that he was in favor of municipal government in some form.

It was all done so quickly that all were surprised at the result, and for a moment a dead silence prevailed. The Senator from Oahu could not quite pull himself together after such a crusher, and was hardly heard from during the remainder of the session.

Previous to the county bill discussion the chair announced the following committee on accounts, to take the place of the members who resigned on Wednesday: Messrs. Crabbe, J. F. Brown and Kalauokalani.

Senate Bill 24, abolishing the poll tax, came up next, and passed third reading with a rush.

Senator White, under suspension of rules, introduced the following resolution to welcome President McKinley, which, after attempts to lay on the table and amend, was finally adopted.

Whereas, the President of the United States, William McKinley, is about to visit the city of San Francisco in the coming month of May, and

Whereas, it is fitting that we, as a Territory and a part of the great American people, should do our share towards welcoming him, and making his visit to the shores of the Pacific pleasant and agreeable, if not profitable, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Legislature of the Territory, that a commission, consisting of five members from the Senate and five members from the House of Representatives, including the presiding officer of each house, be appointed to call upon the President and extend to him a warm-hearted aloha of the people of this Territory, and

Resolved, further, that there be set apart in the appropriation bill from any available funds in the Treasury a sum of money sufficient for the expenses of the commission.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Senator Carter then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, during 1899 and 1900, under the authority of the law the Auditor allowed certain transfers from current receipts to loan fund for the purpose of paying depositors of the Postal Savings Bank, and in accordance with Act 63, section 1 of Session Laws of 1900,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Auditor General and Treasurer are hereby authorized to make permanent the expenditures on loan account from cash receipts, amounting to \$798,000.

G. R. CARTER.

Senator Carter explained that this resolution was necessary to correct the Auditor's books. It seems that when the government was flush, under the old regime, it had drawn on the general fund for \$798,000, instead of the bonds for that amount, and since the Organic Act accounts could not be corrected without drawing that amount from the loan fund and placing it at the disposal of the government for current accounts, a joint resolution was necessary to authorize the Auditor to make the correction.

Senator Fairbanks then had the opportunity under suspension of the rules to make two unimportant reports from the public lands committee on House bills that might come up before the session closed. The Senate then adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was marked by a quiet industry that was conspicuous by its absence in the morning. House Bill 23 was rushed through, and House Bill 24 was considered for the purpose of amending it to increase the commissions from three to five and to increase the fees from four to nine thousand dollars.

Senate Bill 54 franchise for the Hilo electric railway came up for third reading, and Senator Russell started out to knife it by amending the value out of it.

Baldwin—"No man would invest a cent in this railway if the term was cut down to twenty years."

Russell—"That's what I want. Hilo is not ready for such a franchise. It is an infamous bill. It covers every street in the town. If I did not oppose this bill I should expect to be hung when I get back to Hilo (laughter). The bill passed third reading nevertheless."

Senate Bill 65 the loan act then passed third reading with only one dissenting vote.

Senate Bill 66 providing for expenditures under the loan act, was amended by Carter's introduction of a substitute bill to conform with the committee's report, and passed third reading.

It was moved to adjourn, which was lost, but motion to adjourn to 7:30 p. m. prevailed.

NIGHT SESSION

The Senate broke all records in last evening's session by passing thirteen bills on third reading and nine bills on second reading. Time 3 hours and 25 minutes. There was little or no discussion. By common consent debate was limited to simple explanations. Secretary Carr's broke all previous records as a rapid reader, and came in at the stretch without turning

a hair, or even a frog in his throat. Nearly all the bills passed were amendments to, or repealing existing laws to conform to the changed conditions.

Both franchises, namely, bills 55 and 56, for railroads in Kona, Hawaii, introduced by Senators Paris and Achi, were not taken up and go to Congress for confirmation.

The bills passed are as follows: Senate Bills 51, 57, 55 and 52 (franchise bills), 8, 11, 13, 109, 91, 63, 99, 94, 58, 58 was rejected, and 61 shelved; 68 passed second reading, and was set for third reading today; bills 56, 99, 100, 101 and 107 were referred to the judiciary committee.

The following communication was received:

To Honorable S. E. Kauiue, President of the Senate.

The Governor signed Act 10, relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in Territory of Hawaii, and defining the duties and powers of such bailiffs, and fixing the amounts of their compensation and providing for payment of such compensation.

H. B. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

HOUSE TALKS ABOUT TAXATION

Fifty-fourth Day—One hundred and twenty-two bills introduced; twenty-three presented for signature.

The session extension came up in the House this morning. Representative Beckley introducing a resolution asking that the Governor extend the session to the full limit of the law. The resolution quoted extensively from the Organic Act, reading as follows:

Whereas, section 43 of the Organic Act of this Territory provides among other things "that each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays; and,

Whereas, there remain but few session days in which to complete the work of this Legislature; and,

Whereas, section 65 of the said Act makes it the duty of the House of Representatives to "reapportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative districts upon the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory"; and,

Whereas, the Superintendent of the Twelfth Census has not, so far as the Legislature has been advised, issued information that is required in order to comply with the provisions of said section 65; and,

Whereas, section 35 of said Organic Act provides in reference to the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, the "times, places and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law"; and,

Whereas, said section 35 also contains the following provision, to wit: "No spirituous or intoxicating liquors be sold, except under such regulations as the Territorial Legislature shall provide"; and,

Whereas, section 56 of said Act provides "that the Legislature may create counties and towns and city municipalities within the Territory of Hawaii, and provide for the government thereof"; and,

Whereas, the annexation of these islands to the United States has deprived the Government of these islands of a large portion of the revenue by the transfer to the National Government of the postoffice and customs bureau and otherwise, thereby necessitating a complete revision of the revenue and taxation laws in order to provide for the needs of a government situated as this Territory is at the crossroads of the Pacific, and whose people have a high standard of civilization since the organization of the First Legislature of the islands in 1840, and a gradual introduction and extension of the American public school system to a degree of efficiency sufficient to rank Hawaii's percentage of illiteracy as among the lowest of any State or Territory of this Union; and,

Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that the islands have had a legislative government continuously for over sixty years, such government, while fairly representative of the people of these islands up to the beginning of the year 1893, has from that time up to the date of the erection of this Territory been less representative in form, though republican in name, than was the government under the monarchy, owing to the strong features of centralization embodied in the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii; and,

Whereas, in all American States local self-government is the fundamental principle and mainstay of their institutions, and it is highly important that thoroughly American forms and theories of government should be embodied in the laws of this Territory at the earliest possible date in order that American citizens coming here, and that American citizens now residing here may have the privilege of a voice in the management of their local affairs, a privilege embodied in the Constitution, and regarded by all American citizens as an inalienable right, and,

Whereas, all the political parties of the Territory of Hawaii are pledged to the extension of American forms of government to this Territory, and have prior to the meeting of this Legislature, appointed commissions for the purpose of drafting bills to be submitted to the Legislature providing for city or county government, or both, and,

Whereas, the work of these commissions has been presented to the Legislature in the form of bills, which bills represent an enormous expenditure of time and labor in creating a general municipal charter and in re-modeling the charters of various American cities, especially those of Seattle, San Francisco and Indianapolis, to the needs of Honolulu, and in re-modeling the codes of the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Oklahoma in so far as they relate to county government, all of which forms of government have been entirely unknown to Hawaiian law heretofore, although carefully framed, there remains to be done a very great amount of careful revision of the work of these commissions by the Legislature; and,

Whereas, there are now pending before the Legislature a bill providing for the registration of voters and the holding of elections, a number of bills relating to and regulating the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, a bill creating counties in this Territory and providing for their government, a bill for municipal franchise Act, leaving it optional with cities to adopt same, or not, and various bills aiming to provide a taxation system and loan fund yielding the necessary revenue for carrying on the fiscal affairs of the Government; a bill making unlawful the adulteration of foods and drugs, and a bill reorganizing the Board of Health and one for the prevention of persons afflicted with leprosy

from the Territory; a bill relating to the operation of the sewers of the City of Honolulu; and another relating to its sanitary requirements; a bill relating to the employment of citizens on public works; a bill relating to the employment of citizens in the elective and appointive offices of the territorial government; a bill providing for condemning lands for streets and roads; and various bills relating to the judiciary system of the Territory; and,

Whereas, all the bills above enumerated are now in the House or Senate in various stages of the routine of enactment, and,

Whereas, it is utterly impossible for the Legislature to give these various matters the consideration they require in the interval still remaining in the regular session; and,

Whereas, none of the important measures hereinabove enumerated have reached such a stage of completion, as to ensure their passage, except in an imperfect form unless the session of this Legislature be extended by the Governor over not more than thirty days; as provided in section 43 of the Organic Act; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to extend the session of this Legislature to the limit authorized by law for the purpose of yielding the Legislature the necessary time to properly formulate the legislation hereinabove mentioned; and be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House appoint a committee of three for the purpose of presenting this resolution to the Governor.

F. W. BECKLEY,
Representative Third District,
Honolulu, T. H., April 8, 1901.

The resolution was adopted, and Robertson roared the majority for doing so, saying that the Legislature had done nothing to entitle them to an extra session, that the resolution failed to make mention of the many measures, "ranging from ridiculous to vicious," that were up for consideration, as well as the more important measures.

"Our time has been spent in squabbling over points of order, and 'not in debating important measures.'"

The lack of leadership and any attempt at organization among the majority has resulted in floundering about and nothing definite has been accomplished.

An extra session would be simply a waste of time and would be given to talk over pet schemes of members that would bring in no benefit to anyone.

The County bill, for example, has been passed through this House into the Senate full of acknowledged errors, which to save time, the Senate were left to correct. They have, however, passed the measure without even reading it through. It is not to be expected that the Governor will sign such a bill which means more hard work wasted.

Mossman found the judiciary committee responsible for the lack of business done, and Beckley stated that the block was due to the refusal of the executive departments to co-operate with the Legislature. He alluded to the family compact, being anxious to shut off the first Legislature of the people in Hawaii, and show the world that the islands were incapable of self government.

Emmeluth was considerably worked up over the speechmaking, and tried to get in his opinion, but was shut off by the previous question. Aylett, Dickey, Hooga, Kumalae and Robertson voted against the adoption of the resolution, Monsarrat going over to the Home Rulers.

The resolution was ordered spread on the journal, and Franderger, chairman, Robertson and Monsarrat, were appointed a committee to see the Governor. Robertson and Monsarrat shut off their objections.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on claims advanced by certain sugar planters on the Island of Maui to indemnify them for damages caused by water having been shut off from their lands by the action of the Government while making a road contiguous to the said lands.

Makinal proposed that the report be passed, as the Government had been unwilling to give them evidence asked for, and seemed not to want to deny the same; evidence had therefore been obtained from the petitioners themselves, which showed that the damage was due to the Government's action.

The report was then and there adopted, although Dickey moved to postpone until the special session.

The report of the same committee upon House Bill 84, relating to the construction of a system by the Standard Telephone Company, recommended the reducing of the term of years from fifty to twenty-five years, and added a section providing for the annual payment to the Treasury of 25 per cent of its gross receipts. A check was made to place two feet beneath the wires at least two feet beneath the surface. The committee recommended the bill's passage, as most cities of this size had two systems, while we had only one, and such competition reduced prices and thereby helped out the "poor man."

The "poor man" phrase is now a set sentence used in almost every speech made in the House, and especially by the native side of the House, though Emmeluth is very fond of it also.

The committee report was adopted.

A joint resolution received from the Senate related to certain transfers to be made by the Auditor, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution recommending that a commission of five Senators and five Representatives should wait upon President McKinley during his trip to the Coast and help to make his trip enjoyable if not profitable.

The preceding officers of both Houses were to be included and their expenses paid.

Hooga—"Is this a joke or in earnest?" Akins—"In earnest."

Hooga—"Then on behalf of Mr. McKinley I intend to bring in a bill for \$100,000 to defray these expenses."

Kumalae wanted to make it ten House members.

Mossman—"Mr. Speaker, makai! This is waste of time to make amendment. Let us adopt the resolution."

Dickey—"I am totally opposed to this resolution. It is nonsense. We haven't got a cent in the Treasury. Kanioho also thought it a waste of money while we needed repairing."

Hooga—"I don't come here to consider money matters. I came here to consider my constituents, both Hawaiian and white men. I think this will injure them and me. I move it be stricken out."

Robertson—"I wish to ask the sponsor of this bill whether this idea has any precedent. I don't oppose it but it is new to me. I would like to know if it originated in the fertilized brain of a local taxonomist and whether it has been

looked into from a legal point of view. In the Treasury, if in no other place, I would like to find out."

Emmeluth stated that the idea was introduced to cover that of the sugar tax. The theory is that the laborer may be unable to make the 35 in excess of his actual expenses in the year, whereas his employer can.

Robertson—"This is a tax on brain power which is wrong. It also discounts male labor in favor of female labor. I think the girl should stay home and the boy should attend to the work of type-writing, office work and other walks of life. It puts a premium on the girl, and I mean what I say, Mr. Speaker, when I state that I think it is wrong."

Emmeluth—"Almost every feature of this bill is opposed to my personal feelings on taxation. But we are forced to take a choice and the difference in this bill from the old system is as broad as that between midnight and day. This bill calls for justice and is far better than the attempts to patch up the old system now in vogue in the two Houses. This is a bill plenty good enough to last two years."

The motion to strike out the section was ruled lost, but Dickey appealed from Beckley's ruling, saying that there was a choice as to the rules of the House counted in the affirmative.

The motion to strike out the section was then carried by a rising vote.

Robertson tried to pass the bill without further reading and revert to the loan bill, but was voted down.

Section 32, taxing all rents collected on rented real estate or personal property, above the yearly amount of \$500 to per cent annually, was objected to by Makakau and section 33, taxing all interest collected except from loans secured by real estate mortgage, the same annual 2 per cent.

Mahoe also thought the section clashed with the 2 per cent income tax, and moved that the whole section be stricken out. The motion carried.

The motion to adjourn was made and carried, to the manifest dissatisfaction of Emmeluth.

Monsarrat was anxious to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas, the special appropriation of \$45,000, appropriated for expenses of the Legislature, has been expended, leaving an X-ray balance of thirty cents; and,

Whereas, the Organic Act provides \$200 compensation for each and every member of the Legislature, for the special session; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii do hereby agree to contribute their masonic brain power, skill, labor and services free of compensation, during the special session.

Several members expressed forcibly their objections to having the taxation bill forced through their throats, and were third-reading bills to be introduced, and started their intention of not attending any more sessions.

It is doubtful, however, if any bills would have passed on third reading, as only eighteen members were present.

Only thirty-two sections were read, and as far as probable results go the evening was practically wasted. Mossman, who dresses exceedingly well on his \$40 allowance, showed up in a frock coat and a glossy pair of approved shoes. Mr. Mossman is essentially the Beau Brummel of the House, his moustaches are always in aggressively good condition, while so far he has been the only member to appear in full dress, which he donned the other evening. It is noticeable that since Mossman put on his swallow-tail he seems to have regained his authority and leadership over his plainer-dressed brethren, who are not so near to Pail.

AN AMUSING BILL.

Following is one of the many diverting bills before the Legislature. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. To appropriate and to invest in the Appropriation bill two thousand dollars, to purchase and to furnish postage stamps, books, etc., for lepers of Kalaupapa, Kalawao and Kalahele station in the Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The postage stamps are for lepers only, and not for superintendents, overseers and persons that are not afflicted with the disease. All lepers that may correspond to relation and friends should keep a memorandum of stamps used by them in a book. Persons that may have charge of the stamps should keep an account to whom the stamps are given to, either to a male or female, the date of month and year, and to report to the Secretary of the Board of Health every six months, and the Secretary of the Board of Health shall report to the following Legislature. The superintendent or his deputy shall furnish to each and every leper a book that he may keep his amounts of stamp used.

Section 3. That in case the superintendent or his deputy shall violate any of the preceding sections he shall be held for misdemeanor and punished not more than twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six months and not less than one day, or punishable for both at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. This Act shall be in force upon the date of its approval.

New Army Tents.

Tents of khaki color are to take the place of white tents in the field equipment of the United States army, and those at Camp McKinley will soon be condemned. All the white tents at the different posts throughout the United States and all such tents issued to the National Guard of the various States have been called in by the quartermaster-general of the army, and will be replaced by khaki tents. It is recognized by military authorities that the latter style of tents is more suitable and serviceable for the army than the old familiar white tents.

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QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies, but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. George F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that this is the best remedy for rheumatism in the market." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Gen. Butterfield, who has had an attack of paralysis, is slightly better.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only
Designated Remedy for
Croup, Whooping Cough,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
The Chamberlain S. E. F. A. D. WOOD
has written in 1894 that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne is the most valuable of all the
remedies for the cure of all the diseases of the
throat, and is especially adapted for the cure of
Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and
Bronchitis. See The Times, Jan. 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a valuable medicine which cures Croup,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis,
without opium, and without any of the
dangerous system when administered. It is
Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery,
Grippe, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, has
certified that it acts as a CHARM; and that it
is perfectly safe.

Dr. Gibbons, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
writes: "Two doses completely cured me of
Cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE to
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Painful Periods, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The
House agent of this remedy has given the name
many unscrupulous imitations.

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HONOLULU.

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF LOWER HOUSE

There was an air of expectancy about the Senate chamber on Saturday morning, as it was the day set for considering the Governor's appointments. A large crowd had gathered, occupying every available chair set aside for spectators. But the expectant public was doomed to disappointment. After the ordinary routine business was disposed of and a few bills passed, the Senate went into executive session, the Senate chamber, halls and veranda being cleared by the sergeant at arms of all but members and officers of the Senate. The executive session lasted just fifteen minutes, when adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock.

It is fruitless to conjecture what the result of today's deliberations will be, because no one knows, and no one can make even a guess. It is probable the short executive session of Saturday was fruitful only in developing the fact that there would be a bitter and determined fight against the Governor. Thus it is highly probable that action on the Governor's appointments will be taken at an end, and the balance of the session will be given over to acrimonious and useless debate. Valuable as time is the Senate took a half holiday, doubtless to prepare for the coming fight.

There were two bills passed, namely: House Bill 53, by Gillilan, an Act to authorize and regulate the placing of electric poles of Oahu Ice & Electric Company on the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere on the Island of Oahu.

House Bill 54, by Mossman, an Act to authorize the Hawaiian Fuel and Gas Company to exercise certain rights in Honolulu.

Under suspension of rules, the committee on investigation of the leper settlement made a very long report of its findings. Its recommendations are of especial interest, as they will become matters for consideration with the appropriation bill. The balance of the report perishes with the expiration of the regular session, now closing, and therefore of no interest. The recommendations are as follows:

1. That three commissioners be appointed to superintend the affairs of the settlement, one of these to be appointed by the Board of Health, one to be elected by the lepers, and the third to be chosen by these two. Their salary is fixed at \$50 per month.

2. That an item be inserted in the appropriation bill for increasing the water supply of the settlement.

3. That the government charter a vessel for the settlement with the understanding that it does the work of the Board of Health and nothing else.

4. That the present goods in the store at Kalaupapa be disposed of at cost or at a loss, if necessary, as some of the material stored there is unfit for use.

5. That all those inmates of the settlement whose disease has been arrested, be discharged after a thorough bacteriological examination.

6. That an effort be made to obtain better beef for the settlement.

The following recommendation was also made:

That the board take charge of all taro planting at the settlement; that the freight of the lepers, merchandise excluded, be carried free of charge; that the Board attend to the washing of all the houses at Kalaupapa; that a home near Honolulu be provided for clean children of leprosy parents who have attained the age of six years; that the people of the settlement be allowed to erect stores; that a quarter of a cord of wood a month be given each leper; that a law be allowed in the settlement for the digging of the graves of the dead be done by the board; that homes for non-leprosy boys and girls be erected at Kalaupapa; that there be a district magistrate and police officers appointed for the settlement; that twenty-five instead of twenty-one pounds of poi be given each leper every week; that friends of lepers be allowed to visit the settlement if a lattice fence is erected to separate them from the lepers, and that sheep be furnished the settlement if the same can be obtained.

The report is signed by the following, and is accompanied by a supplementary report on the part of the subcommittee: J. B. Kaula, J. P. Baldwin, Nakarua, S. B. Kaula, F. W. Beckley, W. H. Hoogs, John Emmeluth, Robert Pucki, S. H. Haahoe, Solomon Kawahoe, John K. Prendergast, S. W. Wilcox and A. F. Gillilan.

Senator Carter stirred things up, under suspension of rules, by introducing the following resolution:

"Whereas visitors to the Senate, some of its members and its officers have found it necessary to retire to the club from time to time, and the House of Representatives.

"That such use of government property is not becoming to its dignity. That, therefore, the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works be instructed to have the military club removed."

Senator Carter in support of his resolution said: "I have noted frequently the wagons of Peacock & Co. and other wholesale liquor dealers stopping at the entrance of the Senate and delivering large boxes of liquor to the Officers' Club in the same building, and I cannot let this session close without making a protest. People naturally suppose this liquor is being delivered for the use of the Senators, which I fear is only too true, as the members have convenient access to the club. I have desire to curtail the liberty of the officers of the National Guard in their social intercourse, and if they desire to drink I have no objections, but I do object to liquor drinking on the government premises."

Achi—"In the earlier part of the session there was a general and loud talk about the Governor's interference with our legislative prerogative. If we pass this resolution we are interfering with a matter that is entirely in the hands of the Executive, and is none of our business."

Russell—"The resolution is out of order and entirely unconstitutional. The liquor is sold in the restaurant at the Capitol at Washington."

White—"The resolution is in bringing the Senate over here, and Senator Carter's resolution is a reflection on me (laughter). A little liquor refreshment once in a while will help the Senators in their duties as lawmakers."

Carter—"This explains why Senator White moved the Senate chamber over to the bungalow."

The resolution was laid on the table. After passing the two bills referred to, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned at 12 m. to meet this morning at 10 a. m.

The city of St. Petersburg has assumed control of three of its street car lines, and expects soon to take possession of the remaining lines, when it is intended to convert them to the electrical system.

The Pennsylvania railroad is said to be seeking entrance to San Francisco.

On Saturday the House had a lengthy program for the day, and did not do much toward diminishing it. There were fifty bills, twenty of them for third reading, on the bulletin board, and the prospect of more business, if any, will be done. Several of the members have packed their belongings, ready for departure, and some have openly avowed their intention of not showing themselves again in the present Legislature.

House Bill 55, which proposes to appropriate \$1,500,000 for the settlement of leprosy claims, came down from the Senate, having passed into the Governor's hand for signature on Friday. A court to hear all fire claims is provided for, and the following appropriations made for its expenses:

Commissioners at \$10 per diem while in session, \$3,400; clerk of the Territory at \$50 per month, \$1,500; clerk of commission at \$150 per month, \$900; stenographer at \$125 per month, \$750; interpreters at \$10 per diem, \$1,800; bailiff at \$75 per month, \$450; incidentals, \$1,000; government witnesses, \$2,000.

As amended by the Senate, the appropriation of the \$1,500,000 is to be distributed over three years.

House Bill 54, providing for the granting of a franchise for the Standard Telephone Company, came up next.

Monsarrat raised an objection to the consideration of this measure as it was not on the order of the day. He claimed that influence was being brought to bear to push the bill through, and that it having only been reported last Friday.

Makekau moved that it pass its third reading, and the ayes and noes showed a favorable majority of 24-2. Dickey and Aylett opposing.

House Bill 58, protecting the trade marked bottles of soda water manufacturers, passed its third reading.

House Bill 59, relative to the control of government sewers, raised considerable discussion, Mossman seizing the opportunity to bring in some "poor man" talk.

Kumulae thought the measure a good one, as he did not think it right that the outside districts should pay for Honolulu's sewer system.

Beckley—"The rates quoted in this bill are the rates of those compiled by that great and good friend McCandless. I think they are too high, and move to postpone the bill unless the rates are divided in half."

Robertson—"I think the honorable gentleman's objection is a good deal of a bluff. I am afraid the honorable member's objection to his 'great and good friend' has got the better of his judgment. The statement that the rates on restaurants are too high for the poor man, and that the rates in both instances are the same is incorrect. The honorable member is trying to influence the House with an argument that is false from the bottom up."

Makinal favored the passage of the bill, and said that the government was receiving a very small return on its present investment of \$200,000 in a sewerage system. The honorable member stated that he expected to make his home in Honolulu, and had no objection to a free use of the system.

Robertson added to his previous remarks by stating that it would be an insult to the taxpayers of the Islands, every one of whom had contributed to the building of this sewer, to ask them to support the maintenance of the system, when the residents of the city of Honolulu would be the only ones to reap the benefits.

Aylett spoke in favor of the bill as it would equalize the payment of rates.

Kumulae tried to speak, but cut short his remarks, and moved the previous question.

The bill passed by a vote of 25-1. The Governor's answer to the Beckley resolution, asking for a thirty-day extension, was read and the honored spread upon the journals of the House.

The Governor read as follows: Hon. J. A. Akins, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir—"The resolution of the House requesting an extension of the present legislative session for an additional period of thirty days, on the grounds of unfinished legislation, has been received by me, and I have referred it to the conduct of the present session by the Legislature offers no appearance, so far, that such an extension would tend to promote interests of the Territory, but raises in my mind strong doubts to the contrary."

I have recently refused a request of the Senate for an extension of the session, and I am now being asked to extend the session on similar grounds to those expressed in the House resolution. I find no reason now for coming to a different conclusion. Very respectfully yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE

Kaumakaoe, seeing that in all probability no more money was forthcoming for him as a Representative, introduced a resolution that the members appropriate to their own use the law books used by the House, and whatever stationery etc., that might be left over at the end of the session.

Kaniho, who contemplates the setting up of law offices in the near future, brightened visibly at the resolution, as he was read, only to have his hopes dashed on the ground by a sarcastic suggestion from Hoogs that the resolution be amended to include the tables and chairs.

Dickey suggested that the floor be taken up and divided as souvenirs.

Monsarrat's resolution that the House work an extra session without pay, printed in full in Saturday's Advertiser, was then read before action could be taken on Kaumakaoe's suggestion.

Kumulae offered to support the resolution if Monsarrat would go to Congress and change the provision in the Organic Act relating to the pay of legislators.

Kaniho replied that no member was legally compelled to take any remuneration for his services, and moved the adoption of his resolution.

Makinal was willing to give his services for a few days without pay.

Kumulae then moved the adoption of the motion.

The House did not see why the members of the House should be thought of as being any more laughable, especially after the sad news from the Governor refusing an extension has just been read. I do not think this 'joking' should be indulged in.

Makinal moved to table the resolution, the motion being carried.

The afternoon session, as usual with the House, was very unproductive. There were no members present on this occasion, except eleven, and in a high state of virtuous indignation at the action of the Senate in adjourning for the day.

Monsarrat moved the adjournment of the House, there not being a quorum present. Ant Robertson and Emmeluth demurred strongly, as there were many

important bills on the calendar which should be considered.

The question was put and carried, with Emmeluth, Robertson and Hoogs dissenting.

Post-adjournment conversation among the members points to a stormy session this morning, and a possible adjournment sine die of the first House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

Emmeluth, Robertson, Monsarrat, Beckley, Makekau, and Hoogs, and probably other members, may be looked to as telling a few "home truths" to the members today. It is quite on the cards, however, that they will speak to a majority of empty seats.

BUSINESS DONE.

House Bill 53, relating to the settlement of fire claims, announced as passed by the Senate.

House Bill 54, granting a franchise to the Standard Telephone Company (third reading). Passed, 24-2.

House Bill 55, to protect the manufacturers of soda water, etc. (third reading). Passed.

House Bill 58, controlling the government sewer system (third reading). Passed, 25-1.

HOME RULER'S MASS MEETING.

The native mass meeting held at the drill shed grounds Saturday evening was largely attended by Hawaiians, when arguments for an extension of the Legislative session were made by party leaders. Some of the speeches were sensational in the extreme. The sentiment of the meeting was shown by a unanimous request being extended through both houses that a joint resolution be submitted petitioning for an extension.

The speeches, while admitting that time had been wasted, claimed that the delay should not be laid at the doors of the Independent party.

The feeling seemed general among the audience that the closing down of the lawmaking would exclude many desirable measures.

Senator Kalaupapa opened the meeting at 7:45, speaking as follows: "Being the leader of the Home Rule party, and for reasons of importance which have come up, we, your representatives and servants of the people, have been accused of being dilatory in the duties we were elected to discharge in the first Legislature of our country, and as a Territory of the United States, and as a matter of the enactment of laws, and other matters in connection therewith beneficial to you, my fellow countrymen, and for the best interest of all of the people of these Islands, under the rights and privileges given us by the fundamental laws of this Territory. Gentlemen, it is true we have been charged by our enemies and by the Republicans of not doing anything and in fooling away the valuable time of the Legislature having accomplished nothing. We have received a notice from our Governor that the Legislature will be dissolved on April 30th, which is the next Tuesday coming."

"In order to explain and inform you, the people and voters of this Territory, concerning these things, this meeting was called in this way. After explanations shall have been made you will support us in our action."

"True to the promises made by us during our election campaign, and to prove to you the amount of work that has been done by the Home Rulers, all of us have not been idle, as charged. This is the County bill which has passed the two Houses and has been sent to our Governor for his signature to make it a law. This bill, as you can see by its size and by the number of pages, took time and labor to prepare it. In this bill we have kept our promises, and it is now out of our hands and it will remain with Governor Dole whether it will become law or not."

The speaker picked up several other bills and remarked on each as to its stage of progress. Regarding the bill he said that the bill called for \$5,000,000 for purposes of carrying out of contemplated public improvements on all of the Islands of the Territory, and in doing so it would give work to a very large number of Hawaiians and people of the Territory.

"This bill is still before the House and we have only two days more to pass all their bills, especially the appropriation bill, which is the most important of them all. This is the bill that covers the salaries of all the judges and the salaries of the officers of this government. It has not been touched by either House for the reason we have had our hands full. As all the work of preparation by the respective committees was completed about the same time and has come in at about the same time for the action of the Legislature, more work than any one of you can form an idea. It has to be drafted, compiled, translated, typewritten, printed, proof-read, etc. All this means hard work, expense and time, and now the Governor wants to close the session of the Legislature and leave us with only two days to complete our work, which is an utter impossibility. We have appointed committees and have waited on our Governor for an extension of time to complete our work, but our request has been refused. We called once, twice and a third time, all with the same result. The Governor is not treating us right as the representatives of you, the people of these Islands. We know he has acted within his powers and as we had no other course to pursue, we make this appeal to you, the people, the voters of the Territory, to call this meeting to consider the situation and adopt resolutions to the Governor asking him for an extension of further time that we can complete our work and fulfill our pledges to you. If he would only grant us fifteen days we would be satisfied. This would enable us to pass all laws and other enactments that will be beneficial to you Hawaiians and all of the people of the Territory, therefore I ask you all to support me in this request, and adopt the resolution and a committee to comply with your request."

Thanking the meeting for their attention, the speaker introduced Representative Kaniho, Ribbo, Beckley, Pucki and Senator Kanihu. All spoke in about the same strain.

Kaniho claimed that the native Hawaiians were to blame if any one was to be blamed at all for any hardships that the Hawaiians may or will suffer as a result of not getting an extension of time by the Governor to complete the work that they, the Home Rulers, have

been entrusted to accomplish at this session of the Legislature.

He said no one else brought this on our party but you people of Oahu. "Yes, you, the voters of Oahu, elected Achi and Cecil Brown to obstruct us, the Home Rulers of the nation. The other Islands gave a large majority in the Lower House and would have done the same in the Senate if the Oahuans had stuck by their colors and had not been misled by the two Konaia, the Republicans. To the two Konaia, the district which I represent, I can proudly say I did my duty to you; we stood for the anti-vaccination bill in the Lower House; it was sent back vetoed by the Governor. We in the Lower House passed it over the veto, but the Oahu Senators sustained the Governor's veto, and now as it has not become law, you Oahu voters will have to suffer the pains of having your arms pricked and have such sickness that may be derived from or caused by vaccination. I ask you all to support the purposes of this gathering."

Kaniho was applauded throughout his speech. He proved a very plausible speaker, full of ancient sayings and quotations and keeping the crowd in good humor and laughter.

Hibbo complained of having a sore throat. He said his hoarseness was caused from working night and day in his endeavors to carry out the wishes of his constituents. He believed that the Governor should extend the session for ten or fifteen days, at least; that would be no extension was not granted, and would be a misfortune indeed, the cause of the delay. He asked for the support of the people.

Kanihu was next, speaking, in the main, as did Kalaupapa. He was vicious in his remarks and his allusions to bubonic plague, especially as to the actions of the citizens in herding the people who were burnt out of their homes on the 20th of January, 1900, at the burning of Chinatown. He stated that the haole lined the streets of certain parts of the City armed with axes, hoes, pickaxes and clubs, and kept the poor people, who were so unfortunate as to work among the homeless mass, and compelled them to walk in streets confined to routes which led to temporary homes, while any one attempting to escape from this line of march did so at the risk of his or her life. Kanihu spoke also of the plague scare of the other day, and said if the Legislature had not been in session the City of Honolulu would have been in a state of quarantine and nothing would have been done. The plague would have been burnt down, and the poor Hawaiians made to suffer. The Board asked for \$10,000 for that purpose, but was refused, and this sum of money was saved from being squandered. He blamed the Republicans for everything in reference to the present predicament of the Legislature, adding that the Home Rulers must stick by one and another to make their cause a success. He believed that the Governor's refusal to extend the session was a trick of the Republican party. Nothing can be done for the benefit of people without the Governor giving his consent, so we must all support this movement, concluded the speaker.

Representative Beckley spoke on the same subject as the previous orators but with more force and excitement. He spoke lengthily on the loan bill, stating that the leader of the Republican Senators called on him today and begged of him to use his influence to pass it as it was the most important of the session. "I gave him no satisfaction, and when the bill was to come up for action it could not be produced, good reason why, he said in my case. I kept it there for a purpose. I am not afraid to speak my mind. My mouth they cannot be, my hands are free and I am under obligations to no one. I work and earn my own living; I represent the district of the four Islands all in one, and that is me. Although young in years, I am willing to do all that lies in my power for the benefit of you, my countrymen. It has been said we had done nothing—only wasted time. The Republicans are to blame for the obstruction and the delay of the session. Both Houses are to blame, but them. They know that if we had more time all of the laws that have been prepared by the Home Rulers would pass and become laws of the land. They would then lose their power forever that they are now struggling to hold. Gentlemen, we have done our duty to you as your representatives and to our country, as it has already been explained by those who spoke before me. We want a little more time to accomplish our work, and it would be a wrong if all this work and money spent was wasted on the stubborn will of our Governor Mr. Dole, who has refused to give us a little more time. It is his right to give or not, but gentlemen, you the people, have also a right; that right you must exercise tonight by passing the resolutions that will be proposed later. When that is presented and he still declines to satisfy our wishes, then we shall attend to it, and the position he now holds will be taken away and he will be no more known as Governor; I was a Republican and I am now a Republican, and those who drilled in that drill shed there for five months, talk about throwing away money, that's where money was wasted. This is nothing in comparison with it. I've been there. You pass the resolutions, then we will see what will be the outcome."

Pucki spoke next, to the effect that as matters in connection with the business of the Legislature had been already discussed by the previous speakers, he wished to be excused from making any remarks on it, but one thing he had to say, he said, "I have failed to look to Him above us all—He who is everywhere and can do and undo all things. We should do what King Solomon did in his days of troubles. The speaker quoted a verse from the Proverbs and wound up by a quotation from the Book of Daniel. "While in the lion's den," he said, "Daniel went on his bed and knees and prayed to his God to deliver him from his enemies, and his prayers were answered; but," said Pucki, "you are all standing on your feet when you all should be on your knees as Daniel was, and I believe your prayer will be answered. If you can not do it here, do it when you go home to your wives and fathers, to mothers, to your sisters and brothers—yes, to your friends and to all you meet at your home. We all must pray to Him above us, the Father of us all, to deliver us from our enemies as Daniel did. If we are sincere in our prayers, I am sure that they will be answered. If our prayers are not answered, then we are wrong and we have no right to blame any ourselves. We do not only blame another as we should. The trouble with us people is that a great many of us do not like to see other prosper. When we see one of our countrymen walking up the monument of success, before he reaches the top, we envy him instead of helping to the last step which he is struggling hard to reach and is about to reach. We dig at the very foundation and tear the monument down and as a result this honest, hard-working man falls down with it and is crushed. We should learn to help one another out of our troubles. At the conclusion of Pucki's remarks, Delegate R. W. Wilcox was introduced and made a few remarks. He said: "I understand you are here for the purpose of passing resolutions for present."

tion to the Governor asking for an extension of time for the Legislature to complete its work. It is the right course for you, the people, to do; it is necessary that he should give the Legislature more time to complete the work now partially done by them. There are some very important bills which should be passed and the people have such a right to the City Hall, the Bill, the Appropriation bill and the bill for the Leper Settlement. These are all for the benefit of you Hawaiian people. I am in a position that I cannot do anything, myself to help you. This lies with our Governor, and you, the people, have the right to appeal to him in the manner that you are doing tonight. Pass and adopt the measure which will be presented you this evening. If your request is refused, well and good; the people at Washington are waiting us and all our delegates. They will be the judges of what is done here by these people who are trying to defeat and keep us down. As your Delegate, I can only watch things here and make a report to Washington. Thurston's paper abused me the other day because I saw fit to select a son of the late George Richardson as my candidate from this Territory for the West Point cadetship. I pay no attention to such abuse. I made two selections—one a full haole boy for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and this young half-Haole, and the other a place in a military school. Among us of proper age and education to qualify, as the examination is very severe; and, further, this is a right of my own. No one else has a right to dictate to me who I should choose. It is a prerogative of the Delegate of this Territory. In conclusion, I will say to you, as I said on other occasions, be firm, stick together, be true to the Independent Home Rule Party, now the Independent Home Rule Republican party. You must not listen to the flowery talk of the would-be lawyers and politicians, for they will lead you astray and do you a great deal of harm. Therefore I ask you all to adopt the resolutions."

R. N. Boyd then stepped upon the platform and read the resolutions signed by five members. After it was read Boyd said, "All those in favor of the resolutions as read, signify by giving three cheers." This was done, but the three cheers were somewhat of a disappointment, their volume not coming to expectations. The question of these resolutions was not called.

The meeting adjourned at 9:50 o'clock. About 700 people, altogether, gathered at one corner of the square. The meeting was very orderly, about 80 per cent of those present being women and children. The resolutions, a copy of which could not be obtained, are sufficiently explained above.

Oil has been found in Modoc county. G. A. Smith, the well-known singer, is dead.

Grass Valley has a new depot costing \$50,000.

Ship-building company has been organized at Tacoma.

Several new geysers have appeared in Devil's Canyon, Cal.

It is said that America will reap a profit from England's high taxes.

Vaccination caused the death of a 10-year-old child in San Bernardino.

Dr. G. A. Miller of Cornell is to take a professorship at Stanford next year.

An \$8,000 fire in San Luis Obispo is supposed to have been started by a tramp.

A cooling geyser on a acre in extent has broken out at Lake Echo, New Zealand.

Commander Chas. O. Allibone of the gunboat Wilmington, at Cavite, is dead.

In a recent raid on disorderly houses in New York an Alderman was arrested.

Great preparations are being made in San Francisco for the Presidential week.

The California State Medical Society will hold its annual session at Sacramento.

A broken rail dived a train near Los Angeles last week, injuring several persons.

Cloning experts have estimated the Klondike clean-up at \$30,000,000 for the year.

A terrific tornado swept through Florida last week hurling people and houses before it.

It is said that the Boers have declared themselves not ready to quit fighting by any means.

The Pacific Mail has declared that it will not run steamers to Manila without a guarantee.

The policy of Emperor William has been severely criticized by Prince Herbert Bismarck.

Whitehall Reid lectured to Stanford students recently on the needs of a higher education.

C. E. Huber of Los Angeles complains that his sister tried to "railroad" him to an insane asylum.

Fifty insurgent riflemen attacked the town of Bay, Luzon, on April 18, and were quickly routed.

General MacArthur still declares that the commissary frauds at Manila have been much exaggerated.

General Felipe Yana, the leader of the Mayaguez Indians, has been assassinated by his under-officers.

The allies are seeking the perpetrators of the burning of the palace at Peking. The Chinese are blamed.

The plague has broken out in an insane asylum in Australia. Rats are believed to have carried the infection.

John Gorham of Copperopolis killed his rival, George McCarty, then blew himself into pieces with dynamite.

Ten paintings, valued at 100,000 pesos, have been stolen from the Santiago Museum of Fine Arts by burglars.

Dr. Oscar Christman, the educator, has lost his chair in the Kansas State Normal School by an erratic lecture.

Miss Vivian Sartoris, granddaughter of General Grant, is to be wedded to Archibald Balfour, the London barrister.

President Hayes is the authority for the statement that the Southern Pacific engines will soon burn oil for fuel.

Mrs. Mary R. McGinn, a St. Louis widow, forfeited a fortune left her by her dead husband by re-marrying last week.

The President has signed the treaty amendatory of the Brussels convention for the protection of the industrial property.

Alma Swope, the 16-year-old daughter of a prominent Riverside family, has eloped with William Rockefeller of Colton.

Whitcaps are terrorizing the town of Rathdrum, Idaho, being incensed at losses in a gambling game at a local saloon.

The council of Ministers at Constantinople has been instructed to seek means for abolishing the foreign postoffices in Turkey.

Mike Welch and J. L. Templeton, the two footpads who are supposed to have been terrorizing Leesville, have been arrested.

The "Dan Murphy" tract of land in Mexico has been sold for \$275,000 to Michigan purchasers. The tract contains 500,000 acres.

A conciliatory circular has been issued and circulated among the Russian student strikers that reforms are to be inaugurated. It is said that the working classes are very restless; attempts are being made to introduce labor day observances.

It is said that a 15-hour fare game \$20,000 was lost by a capitalist in New York, who is one of the magnates of the steel trust.

Up to April 18 there had been forty-one cases of bubonic plague among the persons under military and naval control in Cape Colony.

The threatened strike in the plants of the United States Steel Company at McKeesport, Pa., has been avoided and the trouble is settled.

It is said that the Argentine Government is alarmed over the announcement that Chile has opened several strategic passes through the Andes.

Late dispatches from General Kitchener show that the British are still active in South Africa, several captures having been recently made.

Oriska Worden, the actress, is suing for an absolute divorce. It is said she will marry a millionnaire banker of Wall street when she is again free.

Baron Pava, late Italian Ambassador to the United States, has been placed on the retired list and Marquis Carbonara appointed his successor.

John Barrot, ex-Minister to Siam, has been appointed delegate to attend the Pan-American Exposition to be held in the City of Mexico next October.

The admiralty court appointed to investigate the collision of Empress of Japan and the bark Abbe Palmer have fixed the blame on the former vessel.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 26.
 L-I. str. Walaiale, Pills, from Kauai ports.
 Saturday, April 27.
 U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, 7 days from San Francisco.
 W. str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
 Am. schr. Admiral, Jensen, 42 days from Newcastle.
 Schr. Golden Gate, Mason, from Kauai.
 W. str. Mokoli, Napala, from Laeana.
 Sunday, April 28.
 L-I. str. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili.
 L-I. str. James McKee, from Kapaa.
 L-I. str. Mikahala, from Makawell.
 L-I. str. Walaiale, from Kauai.
 Am. schr. Columbia, Sprague, 45 days from Newcastle; off port for orders.
 Monday, April 29.
 Am. schr. Kailua, Belquist, 65 days from Newcastle with coal; will discharge at Eleele.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 26.
 L-I. str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Hawaii.
 W. str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii.
 Saturday, April 27.
 O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.
 Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quick, for San Francisco; at anchor outside harbor.
 Am. schr. Manila, Knudsen, for the Sound in ballast.
 S. S. Centennial, Anderson, for San Francisco.
 Am. bkt. Omega, Mackie, for the Sound in ballast.
 W. str. Kaulani, Mitchell, for Hilo.
 L-I. str. Iwalandi, Greenbe, for Honolulu and Kukuiahele.
 Sunday, April 28.
 Am. schr. Inca, Rasmussen, for the Sound in ballast.
 Monday, April 29.
 Br. bk. City of Adelaide, Greenwood, for the Sound in ballast.
 L-I. str. Mikahala, for Makawell.

Off-Shore Sailors Scarce.

Off-shore sailors are scarce in all the ports of the Pacific. At San Francisco and Portland vessels have been lying in the stream for several days, vainly endeavoring to induce seamen to sign for voyages to foreign ports. On the Sound the shortage has only been met by a close agreement between boarding masters, while in the Royal Roads the British steamer Senator has been seeking sailors without any material result. At other British Columbia points the same shortage is reported.

There is no difficulty experienced in securing sailors for coasting vessels. But these men, as a rule, refuse to go off-shore. They have small children, or are attracted by the better wages paid on coasting vessels and refuse to be signed for a foreign voyage. Efforts have been made to induce coast sailors to go off-shore, but almost without exception they have failed.

The shortage is felt keenest at Portland and San Francisco. Recently there were four vessels lying in the stream at Portland with cargoes aboard waiting to ship crews. It was impossible to get sailors at either Portland or Astoria, and efforts to secure Sound seamen were unavailing. In fact, the Columbia river boarding masters fear to go to the Sound after men, profiting by their experience in the past when they have always had trouble with such ventures.

At San Francisco there were five ships endeavoring to find crews at the first of last week, and there was little probability of securing men enough. A carnival of drunkenness among coasting sailors would have been regarded in much the same light by boarding house men as small children look upon a Christmas tree. In fact, there is a suspicion that some of the coast sailors have gone to sea for the first time in years, and their departure must have been something of a surprise party to them.

On the Sound the boarding houses are working in harmony, and not so much difficulty is experienced. An exchange of sailors can be worked by sending men who wish to ship for the continent to a port where vessels with such destination are loading, and sending Australian or other off-shore sailors to points where they can get a ship. The German ship Nerida is lying in the stream at Tacoma waiting for a crew, but she has only been loaded for a few days.

There has been some talk in Portland of the surplus of sailors on the Sound owing to the fact that a number of schooners have arrived but this talk arises from a lack of information, for the crews on these vessels will not sign for a foreign voyage.

The British Columbia trouble will not arise before the difficulty on the Sound and is even more serious at present. However, the summer is not a time when there is much demand for seamen, and no serious results are feared.

Shipping men give various reasons as the cause of the shortage. The fact that the Alaska season will open soon and the prospect of spending a season ashore in gold mines is alluring has some effect. During good weather many sailors like to go on land and spend a season in the harvest fields or working at some trade, or shore with the approach of winter they turn back to the sea. An improvement in conditions in the seaports gives the sailors abundant opportunities for finding some other employment, in case they desire it, and it is probable no immediate improvement in the situation will be shown.

PORTO RICAN LABOR.

The difference between the daily life of a farm laborer in Porto Rico and of one in the United States is according to Secretary Wilson very marked. The usual house for such in the old Porto Rican farm house is a small room with a thatched roof, and the morning without being able to get any thing. What is more remarkable is that of them eat very little and the rest of the day. A few have been seen at a clean clock a half hour is allowed for those who wish to eat breakfast and can afford to do so. This is a complete set of rice and beans, bread and cheese, or sweet potatoes and fish. When the plantation boards the board as sometimes occurs in the summer, traveling seasons, the daily ration consists of one half pound of rice and one fourth pound of beans, and three pounds of sweet potatoes and a half pound of dried fish or one pound of bread and one-fourth of a pound of cheese. The laborers on the coffee estates rarely eat meat, except on Sundays.

The customary wages were thirty cents a day in gold, prior to the change in currency. In most cases the payment

was made by giving an order on a store, which really reduced the wage value about one-third. In coffee-picking time, the women were able to earn from 15 to 25 cents per day. Coffee planters generally permit their laborers to eat the bananas on the farm, and in certain cases permit them, if they care to do so, to cultivate small tracts for vegetables; but generally the laborers have complained that they had no time for gardening. Work on the sugar plantations continues four or five months and gives employment to both women and children. The laborers on sugar and coffee plantations lead practically a wild life. They live in the mountains, often with no shelter, and the children are nearly naked. There are no schools, settlements, roads, or other evidences of civilization. When the time for work on the plantation arrives they come out of the woods, to which they return when the harvest is done.

FOR THE LEPEPS.

Medicines have been in constant use at the leper settlement for many years, the chemical ingredients of which are not even known to the Board of Health, the physicians there or to the lepers who swallow them. Further than this they are medicines of Japanese manufacture, the secret of which remains with those who make and sell them and nothing is known here as to what is contained in them.

The lepers have faith in the medicines, and therefore they have come to believe that the hot baths, which is a part of their treatment, are not efficacious unless the nostrums are poured into the water.

Attorney-General Dole stated in yesterday's Board of Health meeting that faith sometimes had as much influence in the effecting of cures as medicines, and if the settlement people thought they were benefited by the Goto remedies he believed in letting them continue to enjoy them. If the medicines were withdrawn the people would probably lose their faith in the hot baths.

It was stated by Secretary Wilcox that the medicines cost the Board somewhere in the neighborhood of \$900 a year. Dr. Emerson said he did not know that the medicines had ever done the people any harm. The secret remedies came in three kinds of packages; one as a powder for tea; another in the form of pills, and the third as a fluid to be added to water.

Dr. Raymond thought the Board should have a chemical examination made of the medicines. Dr. Cooper thought it peculiar that the Board should allow a medicine to be used at the settlement without knowing what it was. Dr. Raymond suggested having the manufacturers submit the formula to the Board. Mr. Dole did not believe in making public a secret formula. Dr. Raymond said he was in favor of paying out good money only for something they knew about.

"We are dealing with human nature," said Dr. Emerson, "in a peculiar form. I think there are strong reasons for coming down to the ordinary plane of human nature and using remedies to please the people, medicines which so far have proven harmless. I believe it the part of wisdom to continue giving these medicines."

Mr. Dole moved that the medicines be continued in use, and that the Secretary be instructed to request the manufacturers to submit the formula under the pledge of the Board that they will preserve the secret.

The executive officer said he had received no word from the Board of Trustees of Oahu College relative to rendering sanitary the laundry on the college premises, and suggested that the forty-eight-hour notice be served. At this juncture President A. M. Smith of the college came into the room, and explained that the Board of Trustees' meeting had been delayed and he had intended presenting the ultimatum of the Board of Health when they met. There were certain changes to be made in the building, and he assured the Board of Health the laundry would be put in a sanitary condition.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The county bill has at last reached the Governor.

Pheasants are reported as numerous on the upland road to Waiailua.

San Francisco advises that Makawell Sugar Company was to have paid a dividend of 40 cents on April 25th.

A recent syndicate article on extinct birds mentions "the gorgeous sicklebill of Hawaii, from which the old chiefs derived their feather cloaks."

The new dead-letter bureau, just inaugurated in the Honolulu postoffice, was opened yesterday, and is in charge of a young lady well known in social circles.

Yessels built in the United States during the nine months ended March 31, 1901, numbered 753 of 246,793 gross tons. The increase for the first three quarters of this year over the corresponding period last year has been 50,825 tons, of which 40,912 tons are credited to the great lakes.

The John A. Roebeling steam plov cable used on the Spreckelsville plantation is far superior to the English cables, and at the same time much cheaper. The Wilder Steamship Company have the agency for these cables, and elsewhere is published a letter from Mr. W. J. Lowrie, recommending them to all plantation managers.

Allan Herbert declines to finish his land article for the Advertiser, an opening chapter of which appeared a few days ago. He says he has had twenty-three letters of inquiry and so much personal solicitation that he has no time for his private affairs.

He writes any more on the subject of free trade for a paper of general circulation.

The annual statement of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., which has a capital of 10,000,000 yen, for the year ended 1899, shows a profit of 1,500,000 yen, exclusive of doubtful debts.

The bank's deposits are \$2,700,000 and the net profit for the past year is 1,500,000 yen.

It is understood that Queen Liliuokalani is becoming anxious about the results she expected to receive. It is stated that if the Territory falls to do anything for her Delegate Wilcox will present a claim in Congress for a pension, or proper title, for the crown lands.

Delegates Wilcox and much of his time at Washington Place, and is now considered as the Queen's adviser.

Y. W. C. A. ENTERTAINS

A reception was given to Miss Reynolds, the secretary of the world's Young Women's Christian Association, by the ladies of the local association at the residence of Mrs. B. F. Dillingham at Punahou, last evening.

About three hundred ladies were present, and the spacious drawing rooms of the Dillingham residence presented a gay appearance, thronged with prettily dressed guests. The ladies and lawns, cool and moon-lit, offered delightful retreats for chatting groups, and accommodated the overflow of the drawing rooms.

Mrs. Dillingham was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Coleman, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Frear and Miss Helene Johnson.

A program of impromptu musical selections was given, Mrs. Peck and Miss Castle opening with an instrumental duet, and Miss Wood playing a violin solo with a piano accompaniment by Miss Uecker.

Miss Coleman in a few graceful words then introduced Miss Reynolds, who spoke entertainingly for a few minutes upon the history and growth of the Young Women's Christian Association and its objects and purposes.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the organization of the association in Honolulu, and the reception was a repetition of the one given at the Dillingham residence one year ago last evening, except in the matter of attendance and membership. Mrs. Coleman referred to this in introducing Miss Reynolds. At the opening reception last year, she said, there were only sixty present, and the prosperity and growth of the association during the twelve months was very well shown by the number of the ladies present, being somewhere near three hundred.

Miss Reynolds congratulated the association upon its success and its work. On behalf of the World's Young Women's Christian Association at London, she extended a greeting and the spirit of friendliness, interest and encouragement. She briefly reviewed the history of the organization from the time it was started, in 1855, in London and Bristol, by the Honorable Mrs. Kinnaird, now Lady Kinnaird, and Miss Rodgers, on until the present time, when the association has spread over the whole world, now having 5,000 branches. The speaker touched briefly upon the organization and growth of the order in different nations, concluding with an allusion to its establishment and progress in India, and its recent beginning in Japan. She had visited the national organizations in many nations, and found everywhere the sustaining and helpful spirit of sympathy, love and helpfulness. She spoke also of the organization of the association seven years ago, and of the great helpfulness of a center for the widespread branches of the association in extending the work into new countries, and for mutual assistance and organized work.

In concluding Miss Reynolds made an appeal to the womanliness and sympathy of her audience, for the extension of the association, describing some of her experiences in Whitechapel work and in Japan, and appealing for the sympathy and interest of the fortunate for the unfortunate. Love, she said, was the keynote of all help, and sympathy the open sesame to all distressed and troubled hearts. "We all need," she said, "to sometimes go beyond the limits of our own little spheres, and the Young Women's Christian Association offers a great opportunity for sending love and sympathy over a world-wide area; for helping our own selves to be more happy by helping others, and for doing great good by the proper outlet of our womanly love and tenderness and sympathy for love and tenderness and sympathy are things that are understood throughout the universe, and need no language to interpret; by these are great things accomplished—not by might, not by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord."

After Miss Reynolds' address a number of musical selections were given, and a dainty collation was served to the guests.

A request is to be given on Monday evening, May 6, at the residence of Mrs. Theo Richards, in honor of Mrs. Coleman, the association's secretary for the past year, who is to return to the Mainland soon. Invitations will be issued this week.

Former Governor William A. Newell, who had the rare distinction of being governor of two States—New Jersey and Washington—wrote to the March Success of his romantic experience as a Congressman in 1849, when he originated the life saving service by offering a resolution in the House of Representatives to appropriate money to save lives imperiled by sea. Fellow members of Congress at that session were John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. Newell says: "Various objections were made, but the strongest of which was that the scheme was impracticable. I laid the matter before a great many Senators and members, speaking to them in person. Ex-President John Quincy Adams occupied a seat just behind mine, and after the reading of the resolution by the clerk, leaned forward and said to me, 'I would like to see that resolution.' I sent for it and handed it to him. He read it over carefully, and handing it to me, said, with a smile: 'It is good. I hope it will prevail.' Abraham Lincoln also read it, and said 'Newell that is a good measure. I will help you. I am something of a life-saver myself for I invented a scow that righted itself on the Mississippi sandbars.'"

Fully 20 people witnessed the polo game at Moanalua last Saturday afternoon, which was a decided success, both from a sportsman's standpoint and socially. The Maui men who have received many compliments on the graceful manner with which they took their defeat, were resplendent in black and yellow, while the town's four were in blue and white. On both sides magnificent horsemanship was displayed, but the unfamiliarity of the strangers with the Honolulu grounds proved to be somewhat different in many respects from those where they have been accustomed to practicing, was partial reason for their falling short of victory. In a convenient tent, lemonade was served during the afternoon, and later a dinner was enjoyed by both teams and friends at the Grill.

The machinists of the Honolulu Iron Works who struck several weeks ago, are beginning to feel that they have had enough of the small end of the bargain, and several will go to work on May 1st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 17. No. 8805—A. dos A. Perry to Antonio Perry et al.; piece land corner Nuuanu and Hotel streets, Honolulu; 5 pieces land, Kahahuna, Honolulu; 8 pieces land, Waihi, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$10.
 No. 8808—R. K. Nalpo and wife to R. Hall et al., tr.; portion of kul., 8808, Oahu, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$10.
 No. 8809—E. and R. Wallace to R. Hall et al., tr.; portion of Grant 1553, Oahu, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,250.
 No. 8811—Trs. Oahu College to E. Macfarlane; lots 5 and 6 (39,944 95-100 square feet), block 7, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3,300.

List of deeds filed for record April 24, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
 L. A. Lopez—M. G. Simoes D
 L. A. Thurston et al.—Jno. Hiram D
 T. Q. Yee—Chun Jun et al. D
 J. I. Antonio—Young Yau et al. D
 R. Shaw—C. Brewer & Co. D
 J. K. Lots and wife—H. Birkmyre, .. D
 Trs. Oahu College—H. Holmes D
 M. L. Burke et al.—A. M. Anin D

List of deeds filed for record April 25, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
 A. Alving et al.—A. N. Koppikar, .. D
 A. N. Koppikar and wife—Mauri R. & S. S. Co. D
 W. McCandless—R. D. Stillman D
 Trs. B. P. Bishop—D. Kawanakoa .. D
 M. P. Holck—M. A. Lee et al. D
 April 18. No. 8813—Palauu to G. W. Kauwalea; piece of land, Puako, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$5.
 No. 8814—C. Bolte and wife to A. L. Louison; lot 10 of R. P. 439 (28 acres), Pauilo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.
 No. 8815—C. Winam, tr., to Mrs. Geo. H. Angus; lots 1, 2, 3 and 25 (20,000 square feet), Kapaeha, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$200.
 No. 8820—W. C. Achi and wife to Liliuokalani; piece land (846 square feet), Kekio tract, Waikeiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
 No. 8821—Liliuokalani to W. C. Achi; ap. 1 of kul. 1456 (0.10 acre), ap. 2 of kul. 1450 (0.07 acre), Kekio, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
 No. 8822—PH and Kuheleloa to Wm. Kahibama; R. P. 571, kul. 10332, Waimanalo, Koolauloko, Oahu. Consideration \$100.
 No. 8823—S. C. Allen to P. Muhlendorf; lots 3, 4, 5, 20, 21 and 22, block 41, Pearl City, Manana, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
 No. 8824—P. Muhlendorf to B. M. Allen; lots 3, 4, 5, 20, 21 and 22, block 41, Pearl City, Manana, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
 No. 8825—J. Heulu to Haku Sugar Co.; interest in hui land of Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$7.
 No. 8841—Est. M. de S. Medeiros to Haku Sugar Co.; pieces of land, Kua, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$50.
 No. 8842—L. K. Walpa to Hawn. Com. & Sug. Co.; right of way in R. P. 6550, kul. 5118, R. P. 2776, kul. 4284D, Pauwela, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$20.
 No. 8844—Peneamina and wife to G. W. N. McDougall; portion of Grant 870, Kela, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.
 No. 8845—Peneamina and wife to Mrs. M. McDougall; portion of Grant 870, Kela, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.
 No. 8846—H. Haalo to Miss N. Peneamina; undivided interest in grant 1854, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$15.
 No. 8847—Mrs. J. Keawehawaii and husband to Ah Pat; one undivided share in hui land of Holualoa 1 and 2, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$120.

List of deeds filed for record April 27, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
 Kahau et al.—W. W. Goodale D
 K. Kawahala and wife—K. Wahineali et al. D
 K. Wahineali et al.—Wahineali D
 Kawelo—Kanihuela D
 Tra B P Blush est—M. A. Gray, .. D
 J. A. Thompson and wife—H. S. Lovekin D

Sanitary Measures in Manila.

The sanitary census of Manila taken by Lieutenant Harry L. Gilchrist (assistant surgeon U. S. A.), shows appalling instances of overcrowding in one building 716 Chinese eat sleep and live together, while in still another house the total of occupants reaches the almost incredible figure of 1,208, of whom over a thousand are Chinese. The publication of these figures is an index of the mammoth task the Board of Health has undertaken in computing Manila's population, and of the difficult proposition its officers have before them in controlling the spread of sickness and infectious diseases. Undoubtedly the result of the census, says the Manila Times, will be the limitation of these conditions.

In view of these facts it is interesting to learn how the Board of Health stands prepared to handle the appearance of any dangerous disease which threatens an epidemic, such for instance, as the plague. All day long while the inspectors are making their rounds, ready at a moment's call an ambulance dead wagon and two carts with disinfecting paraphernalia. These carts are painted yellow. Each contains a Deming force pump, a hose length and a quantity of carbolic solution.

The pumps are capable of throwing a stream of the disinfecting solution over a building a hundred feet high, and houses where plague or smallpox is discovered are sprinkled by this within and without. The more valuable clothing in the house is placed in a cupboard under the cart and carried to the steam disinfecting plant south of the Bridge of Spain. The ambulance and carts are able to reach any part of the city in twenty minutes, and a case reported by telephone is promptly attended to by the application of these measures—Army and Navy Journal.

General Kason declines to draw salary while there are no reciprocity treaties to negotiate.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the "biggest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans. Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in stylish, serviceable belt10c
 By mail add 5c extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary50c
 Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with white collar. With one pair detached link cuffs50c
 Two by mail to any address for \$1.

MEN'S BALERIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—35c.

Made to retail to the summer trade at 75c a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for35c

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Tecks, Bows, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc.25c
 Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

HONOLULU, H. I.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, deceased, before Judge John W. Kaula.
 A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert McKibbin, deceased, having on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1901, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to John M. Dowsett, having been filed by the said John M. Dowsett, It is hereby ordered, that Friday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at Wailuku, Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.
 Dated Wailuku, April 24th, 1901.
 By the Court.
 (Signed): JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.
 2275—April 30; May 7, 14, 21.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING this day been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Sophie Dorothea Rabe, late of Lihue, Kauai, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him at his residence, Lihue, Kauai, within six months from date, or such claims will be forever barred.

HANS ISENBERG, Administrator of the Estate of Sophie Dorothea Rabe.
 Lihue, Kauai, April 20, 1901.
 2276—April 30; May 7, 14, 21, 28.

Auction Sale

—OF—

DELINQUENT STOCK

IN THE

McBryde Sugar Co.,

LIMITED.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the TREASURER, MR. F. M. SWANZY, the following certificates of stock in the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the delinquent seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth assessments, with interest thereon and advertising expenses, are paid on or before the day and hour of the sale, at the office of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

Certif. Shares.

59	1
68	1
89	5
248	8
249	5
354	42
943	35
946	250
947	50
1008	20
1062	30
1209	15
1209	15
1408	5
1615	15
1617	5
39	39
102	102
202	202
388	388
411	411
1393	1393
174	174
497	497
503	503
573	573
1112	1112
1312	1312
1432	1432
1631	1631
1807	1807
1829	1829
1922	1922

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JAS. F. MORGAN.

AUCTIONEER.

F. M. Swanzy, Treasurer.

Honolulu, April 20, 1901.

The new Diamond Head road is progressing, and the stretch along the cottages along the beach at Kaalalua to the lighthouse is being constructed. Up to that point the drive is a revelation to those who have not taken advantage of the view of the beautiful crescent-shaped beach from Diamond Head to Koko Head, and Iseberg estate at Waiialea. Many carriages were out on the new road yesterday and Saturday. At present the circuit can be made entirely around Diamond Head by leaving the new road above the Antone Rosa place and descending to the beach and following it around to the old road.

Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Boys received from eight years of age and upward. Military drill, technical art, including mechanical drawing. Boarders may, by their parents' wish, attend any place of worship to which they are accustomed. Thoroughness, discipline and moral training are strong factors in the school system. Present number, 57. References in Honolulu, by kind permission, to the REV. JOHN U. BORN and THOMAS RAIN WALKER, Esq.

Apply to Head Master.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re Dissolution of the KAILUA COFFEE COMPANY, Ltd.

Whereas, The KAILUA COFFEE COMPANY, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office a petition